1902 — 1903

JACKSON CORRESPONDENCE

1902-1903

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Washington, D. C.,

October 11, 1902.

$246.15

Received from Sheldon Jackson the sum of two hundred and forty-six dollars and fifteen cents ($246.15), being money advanced by me to him for the use of Captain Francis Tuttle in the purchase of reindeer during the summer of 1902.

My very dear Doctor, of all arid ills -
Your letters are better than Old Carter's pills,
And your methods also so subtle and wise
That they take even Senator X by surprise.
I like your persistence - your bright [illegible]
Your stick-to-it-iveness which beats all creation.

The West is now sure to get irrigation -

Because of her cinch on the true situation.

In both houses of Congress there'll soon be a slaughter

And Senator X will be yelling for quarter;

For all the world knows the old chap couldn't order

Set himself agin the West's cry for water.

The West's on the warpath - scheme as they will -

The East will get left on its big water bill

For rivers and harbors if it don't [illegible]

To the West in redeeming [illegible]

Then, again, there's a man in the President's chair

Who cares more than one dam for the people out there

[illegible] right up to date

In improving each acre [illegible]

Congress better watch out - or this mighty nation

Will follow the other - [illegible]'s Irrigation.

But politicians are keen - and this year you may bet

They'll all take to the water - to get out of the wet.

An Extract from the Address of

GENERAL JOHN EATON,

At the Memorial Service of General Morgan.

His administration was fortunate in some of his associates, especially in the able and efficient cooperation of Dr. and Mrs. Dorchester in the school work, nor should I omit one who has grown white in the service which dates back to the time of the devoted Commissioner Smith, of whom it should be said, in simple justice, that she never failed either him or any other commissioner in his help of the Indian.

Rev Isaac Whittemore 190[illegible]
Phoenix Arizona

My very dear Doctor, of all arid ills -
Your letters are better than Old Carter's pills,
And your methods also so subtle and wise
That they take even senator X by surprise.
I like your persistence - your bright animation
Your stick-to-it-iveness which beats all creation.
The West is now sure to get irrigation
Because of her cinch on the true situation.
In both houses of Congress ther'll soon be a slaughter
And Senator X will be yelling for quarter.
For all the world knows the old chap hadn't orter
Sot himself agin the West's cry for water.
The West's on the warpath - and scheme as they will -
The East will get left on its big water bill
For rivers and harbors - if it don't lend a hand
To the West in redeeming Uncle Sam's arid land.
Then,again,there's a man in the President's chair
Who cares more than *one* dam for the people out there.
He's right up to date - and to him there's a charm
In improving each acre of Uncle Sam's farm.
Congress better watch out - or this mighty nation
Will follow the other - whose name's Irrigation.
But politicians are keen - and this year you may bet
They'll all take to the water - to get out of the wet.

Signed Geo L. Spining

B. T. H.

October 13,   2.

Rev. Robert Christie, D. D.,

Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

My dear Dr. Christie:

I am booked for an address before the Women's Synodical Meeting at Washington, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday night, October 29th. If there is a convenient time on Thursday afternoon, the 30th, for an address and appeal for ministers for Alaska before the Seminary students you can arrange a meeting for me, if you so care to do, and I will come up from Washington, Pennsylvania, on Thursday forenoon ~~afternoon~~.

I wish to leave Pittsburg on Thursday night, returning to Washington, D. C.

With kind regards to Mrs. Christie, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

B.T.H.

October 13, 2.

Rev. Wm. E. Slemmons, D. D.,
Washington, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Slemmons:

Mrs. Bailey, of Harrisburg, President of the Pennsylvania Women's Synodical Missionary Society, has invited me to deliver an address on Mormanism in your church on Wednesday evening, October 29th. I look forward with pleasure to again meeting you and your wife, remembering the cordial reception I received from you both in Erie Presbytery last year.

If it is not out of the way allow me to suggest that the opening services shall be brief in order that there may be more time for the address, without wearying the audience. Upon some of these occasions I have found, by sad experience, that the choir had so many set pieces that they consumed nearly half of the time. This is simply private to yourself and not to be mentioned to the choir.

The Rev. George Bailey, a former Home Missionary of our Church in Utah, now President of the Westminster College, Salt Lake City, will accompany me, and I will give him a portion of my time during the evening.

I expect to leave Washington on Tuesday evening, reaching Pittsburg on Wednesday morning; and if there is a special car for the ladies will probably be in their company.

With kind regards to your wife, I remain
Very truly yours,

Enclosure

Sheldon Jackson

P

B. T. H.

October 13, 2.

Mr. A. S. Calder,
337 South Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Yours of July 8th only reached my eye Saturday night.

In reply to your question as to whether I would give permission to exhibit in the Fall Art Exhibition in New York, I would reply that I have no objection whatever, provided the Historical Society has no objections. I am afraid, however, that this reply will reach you too late, as I suppose the Fall Exhibitions are now in progress.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

October 13 2.

Mrs. William E. Brewster Smith,
1132 West 28th Street,
Los Angeles, California.

Madam:

The Monday after you spoke to me concerning a handkerchief for the Fair I forgot it. After I reached home and speaking to my family about it they gave me a handkerchief which one of my daughters had purchased in London, England, and I found a Memorial Handkerchief which is a souvenir of the annual banquet held last summer by the Kozga Club at Nome, Alaska. This Club is ~~a~~ the Woman's Club of that sub-Arctic city. The photograph on the handkerchief is that of Mrs. Mary E. Hart, president of the club; who, by the way was a former resident of Los Angeles and is a member of the California press club.

I suppose these handkerchiefs are too late for your Church Fair but possibly they may serve upon another similar occasion.

With kind regards to your husband, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

P

B. T. H.

October 13, 2.

Mr. E. LaRoche, Photographer,
First Avenue, Seattle, Washn.

Dear Sir:

Your package of photographs were safely received this morning. Enclosed find payment for the same.

Thanking you for your promptness, I remain

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

2 Enclosures

P

B. T. H.

October 13, 2.

Rev. John L. Gage,
Fairfield, Iowa.

Dear Brother Gage:

Yours of September 11th has been waiting an opportunity for a reply under a large pile of correspondence which had accumulated during my absence in Alaska.

I will write the Board in Philadelphia and try and secure the $300 asked for instead of the $200, but it may be, however, that they have acted before this.

I met your Brother Henry in Los Angeles on my way East from Alaska this Fall and had a talk with him about your son going up into the mining regions around Nome. I have not yet had an opportunity of presenting the matter to the Home Mission Board, but hope to do so some time this winter, so that if they are inclined to send him there and your son is disposed to go, that we may make arrangements for sending him next summer.

I am not very well myself; I think old age is beginning to tell on me. The daughters are both home, which is a great comfort to us.

With kind regards to your family, I remain

Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

P.

B. T. H.

October 14, 2.

Mr. M. H. Wolfe,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Healy:

Yours of October 11th received and carefully read.

I am very glad of the experience you had last summer on the farm. It will give you health and strength for the winter's work in school. I am willing that you should have the $19.50 wages of the summer for your teeth, umbrella and extra expenses.

If you will let me know the amount of the payment which is charged against you for the College on your bank account, I will send a check for the same to Cal. Pratt. When will it be necessary to make a second payment?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

P

B. T. H.

October 14, 2.

Mrs. James G. Craighead,

My dear Friend:

I have the pleasure of forwarding you, on Mr. Doty's account, $12.00, received by him from the Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska. He was unable to raise the $25.00 which last spring you wrote me would secure release of your claims upon him. I do not know when you will receive the balance of your claim.

He has renewed his note, and as he had paid so much I agreed to reduce the interest for you to 5%.

He has been ordained to the full work of the ministry by a Presbytery in California, and has been appointed to his brother's place as Consul at Tahiti. He will probably ultimately pay the whole bill, if we insist upon it.

Hoping that you and your daughter have had a pleasant summer, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

11

P.

B. T. H.

October 14, 2.

Rev. Benjamin L. Agnew, D. D.,
1319 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Dr. Agnew:

Permit me to call your attention, if it is not too late, to a request of the Presbytery of Des Moines in behalf of assistance for the Rev. John L. Gage, of Fairfield, Iowa. I understand that you were only able to allow Brother Gage $200 last year and that the Presbytery asked for $300 for the present year.

I have known Brother Gage for forty years. He came out to Minnesota a young man in the ministry in the early 60's and was associated with me in the same Presbytery. Afterwards when the church commenced the grand advance along the Union Pacific Railway into the new opening territories of Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, the Dakotas, and Colorado, Mr. Gage was the first one to offer to go to the front, under my direction as Superintendent of Home Missions of that region. At that time there was not a Presbyterian Church of our body between Omaha and Sacramento along the line of the great trans-continental railway. I sent Mr. Gage to Cheyenne, the capital of Wyoming, and he had charge of all that region, itinerating up and down the road for a hundred miles. He has for all these forty years occupied home mission churches with a salary so small that it was impossible for him, although he and his family were exceedingly economical, to lay up any money for old age. Now that he is laid aside from active life by disease brought about by his early exposures in the mission field, it seems as if he should have the largest allowance that it is possible for the Board, with their limited means, to give him.

As you know, he has one son already in the ministry in a home mission field, and his second son is anxious to enter the theological seminary, but unless his Father can get $300 from the Ministerial Relief Fund it is probable that this second son will have to turn aside from the ministry to earn money to help his parents eke out a support.

I have no doubt that almost every case that comes before you seems a special case. If the Church could only see men as I, in my long frontier experience, have known them, you would have no lack of funds for supporting these veterans in their old age.

The Grand Army of the Republic have just had a convention in Washington. 40,000 of the veterans of the Civil War were in line, with their tattered flags. It was a sight that touched the heart of every spectator, and I am sure that the Congressman that witnessed it would not withhold a dollar that was necessary for the comfortable support of any of these men. Indeed, as you know, the Government is paying more than $139,000,000 in pensions for the support of these veterans; and surely the followers of the Cross deserve a better support even than the followers of the flag.

If you could, by any possibility, allow Brother Gage the $300 that I understand the Presbytery has asked for him, I hope you will give it.

Very faithfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

October 17, 1902.

Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt,
Treasurer Westminster College,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir:

It gives me great pleasure to hand you $200.00, special, for the salaries of the professors at the College. My wife sends $100, special, for Dr. McNiece's salary, and I send $100 for Mr. Swazey's. I wish it was a great deal more; but as small a sum as it is, it means a great deal of self-denial on the part of my wife and myself.

I think Mr. Bailey will soon have all the work on his hands that he can attend to. Had a very successful meeting at the Synod of Baltimore, and a number of the ministers asked him to spend the Sabbath with them and present the claims of the College to their people. It looks very encouraging.

Kindly send a separate receipt to my wife and myself.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

October 18 2.

Mrs. Mary E. Hart,
Care of Mrs. Long,
108 MacAllister Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Friend:

I enclose you a copy of a letter written as you requested to Governor Brady concerning the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. He writes me that he has no fund for an Alaska exhibit and no authority to appoint any one without it.

Trusting that you and your husband had a pleasant trip from Alaska and are in usual health, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

General Agent, &c.

(Enclosure.)

Bering Sea, Steamship "Ohio", August 20, 1902.

Hon. John G. Brady,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Governor:

I am just returning from a few weeks in Nome, Teller, Golovin, Unalaklik, and while there met a dozen or more persons who wish to serve Alaska at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. I invariably informed them that I had no power in the matter; that you were the one to apply to, and that I had no knowledge of your plans or wishes in the matter. I would say, however, that of all those I met I was most favorably impressed with Mrs. Mary E. Hart of Nome. Mrs. Hart's husband is mining in Alaska. She herself is a newspaper woman, the regular Alaska correspondent of San Francisco and Los Angeles papers, a life member of the California State Press Club, and President of the Woman's Club in Nome. In addition to her literary prominence, she has had successful experience at the Chicago Exposition where she was at the head of the California State Historical Collection. She has also done valuable work in advertising the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railway Systems. I have looked over her credentials and testimonials and have requested her to send you copies of the same.

If in organizing your forces for the Exposition you should want a Commissioner or Assistant Commr. for N-W. Alaska, I have not met one that I believe would be more competent. She already has the promise of a loan of minerals from the miners, and of valuable private ethnological collections from Mrs. Lane and other wealthy collectors and from the large commercial companies. If she does not go to St. Louis in a representative character, she will be there with a private exhibit.

As she and her husband expect to spend the winter in California, her address this fall will be care of Mrs. Long, 108 McAlister Street, San Francisco, Cal.

With kind regards to your family, I remain

Respectfully yours,

U. S. General Agent of
Education in Alaska.

(COPY)

Nome, Alaska, April 10, 1902.

To Brother D. W. McKay:-

The First Congregational Church of Nome sends greeting.

You are summoned to answer to a complaint filed by consent of the Church on the tenth day of April 1902; a copy of which is herewith served for your instruction. The date for your appearance as fixed by a vote of the Church is Saturday April 12 1902 at 7:30 P.M. in the Library Building.

Fail not to attend for in case you do, proceedings will go on in your absence.

You are entitled to call to your assistance as counsel any member of the Church.

Of all which, take due notice, and govern yourself accordingly.

Fred Schaupp,

Clerk.

(COPY)

Nome, Alaska, April 10, 1902.

To the First Congregational Church of

Nome, Alaska.

We the undersigned members, of the aforesaid Church, complaining of Brother D. W. McKay allege as follows:

First, On the seventh day of January 1900, he became a member of the said Church, by assenting to its Confession of Faith and Covenant. He has been a member since then, and is now.

Secondly. Since the first Sunday in March 1902, he has been absent from the public services of the Church; and when called upon by its Standing Committee, and remonstrated with for said absence, declared it to be his purpose to remain absent until August 1, 1902.

Thirdly. During the month of March 1902 he filed with the Treasurer of the Church, a notice in writing, to the effect, that he would not contribute to the support of the Church, until the first day of August 1902.

When called upon, and remonstrated with for said refusal to contribute by the Standing Committee of the Church, he declared it his intention to continue a non-contributor to the Church, until the first day of August 1902, the date mentioned in the aforesaid notice.

Fourthly. In all this, he is living in open violation of his Covenant Vows, assumed as aforesaid, on the seventh day of January 1900, and is also a wilful transgressor of the laws of the Church, regulating the bahavior of its members found in the fourth section, of article four, of its Constitution, adopted for its government, on the thirty-first day of December 1899, the date of its organization; and is the cause of a public scandal, to the cause of Religion in this city. It is the wish of the complainants, that a date be set for the trial of the said D. W. McKay; and that he be summoned for trial on that date, in the manner, in which the Constitution of the Church directs, in the case of the trial of a member.

Witness our signatures this tenth day of April 1902.

(A. W. Hall
)
Signed ------ :John Bennett
)
(Jas. Green.

IN THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT NOME, DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

A. W. HALL,
John Bennett,
Jas. Green

Complainants,

vs.

D. W. McKay,

Respondent.

ANSWER.

---ooo---

Comes now the respondent, D. W. Mc[illegible], and, answering complainants complaint herein, denies that on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1900, he became a member of the said church by assenting to it a confession of faith and covenant, but alleges that on or about the said 7th day of January, A.D. 1900, he became a member of the St. Bernard Congregational church of Nome, Alaska, then under the guidance of Rev. Raymond Robins, by signing the confession of faith under the comity agreement existing between the Congregational and Presbyterian churches in Alaska, without surrendering one principle of his faith and belief as a Presbyterian and subject to the polity of the said Congregational church only in those things which were in accord and not in conflict with his faith as a Presbyterian, and when, on the _____ day of ______ A. D. 1901, the said St. Bernard Congregational church, under the guidance of Rev. William Davies, became the First Congregational church of Nome, the conditions and reservations under which he, the said D. W. McKay, had become a member of said church were understood and approved by the said William Davies and were in no way enlarged, diminished or changes.

Respondent admits that since the first Sunday in March, A. D. 1902, he has been absent from the public services of this church, but denies that, when called upon by its standing Committee and remonstrated with for said absence, he declared it to be his purpose to remain absent until August 1st, A. D. 1902, and alleges that when so called upon by the said complainants when the doundations for this proceeding were being laid, he, the said D. W. McKay, stated to said complainants that he, the said D. W. McKay, would be absent from the said First Congregational church during the present pastorate of W. C. Fowler.

Respondent admits that during the month of March, A. D. 1902, he filed with the Treasurer of the church a certain paper writing, but denies that said paper writing was to the effect that he, the said D. W. McKay, would not contribute to the support of the church until the first day of August, 1902, and alleges that the said paper writing gave notice that he, the said D. W. McKay, would suspend his support until August 1st, A. D. 1902, unless further notified in the meantime.

Respondent denines that when called upon by said complainants he declared it his intention to continue a non-contributor to the church until the first day of August, A. D. 1902, but alleges that he stated to the said complainants that he would not contribute to the support of the church during the pastorate of the said W. C. Fowler.

Respondent denies that in all this he is living in open violation of his covenant vows assumed as aforesaid on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1900, or at any other time, or in violation of any covenant or covenants, or any vow or vows, or at all.

Denies that he is a wilful transgressor of the laws of the church regulating the behaviour of its members found in the 4th Section of Article IV of its constitution, or in violation of any Section of the constitution of this church, or of any church, or at all.

Respondent denies that he or his acts are the cause of public scandal to the cause of religion in this city or any other city or at all.

And for a further and separate answer and defense, defendant alleges on information and belief that the charges made herein are wilfully malicious on the part of W. C. Fowler, pastor of the church, aided and abetted by Messrs. Powers, C. M. Sheaf, C. W. Thornton and K. Forsell. Alleges that the said Fowler, Powers, Sheaf, Thornton and Forsell made said charges and instituted these proceedings maliciously, knowing the said charges to be false, frivolous and scandalous and for the purpose of damaging the respondent herein in the church and also in the community.

Respondent further alleges that he was a member of the Presbyterian church in good and regular standing when he connected himself with this church on or about the said 7th day of January, A. D. 1900, and that the only footing and qualification on which said respondent so connected himself with the said church was the broad general basis of Christianity and that basis only, as was then stated understood and agreed to by Rev. Raymond Robins, then pastor of the St. Bernard Congregational church, and these things were so understood and sanctioned by Rev. William Davies when the St. Bernard Congregational church became the First Congregational church of Nome.

Respondent alleges that at the time said respondent, D. W. McKay, became a member of the said St. Bernard Congregational church he, the said respondent D. W. McKay, stated to the said Raymond Robins that he, the said McKay, did not and could not believe in certain portions of the constitution of the St. Bernard church, which is the constitution charged to have been violated by said respondent, and at that time he, the said D. W. McKay, specifically pointed out to the said Raymond Robins that part of Article 3, Section 1 entitled "Polity" and particularly that portion thereof, which reads as follows, to-wit:

"It (the church) is subject to the control of no other ecclesiastical body."

And with this understanding with said Raymond Robins, which understanding was also had by the members of other churches who then became members of said church respondent became a member and has never been nor is now bound, either by promise or conscience to Congregational church polity, has never consented thereto and now, as ever, dissents therefrom, and the church as organized and existing under the pastorate of said Raymond Robins and said William Davies always recognized the broad basis of Christianity the necessary and only essentials to church membership.

Respondent alleges that this proceeding of W. C. Fowler, Mrs. Powers, Messrs. Sheaf, Thornton and Forsell in attempting to procure the excommunication of said D. W. McKay for the alleged breach of what are purely questions of church polity as laid down in the church constitution has openly violated the express conditions of church comity existing in Nome between the Presbyterian and Congregational churches.

Respondent alleges that the institution of this action against him, the said D. W. McKay, by the said W. C. Fowler et al., is not done in good faith or for the best interests of the church or religion, but through envy and malice, and if they be successful in this action and succeed in the excommunication the result will be the loss of faithful members and adherents of the church to whose unwavering support and efforts the church is largely indebted for its existence and also for its success and prosperity until the first day of November, A. D. 1901.

Respondent further alleges that the meeting held on the 10th day of April, 1902, which passed the resolution summoning D. W. McKay to appear and answer the charges then made against him in the complaint herein is unconstitutional, illegal and void and in violation of Sec. IV, Article IV thereof, in that the said meeting was presided over by a person not a member of this church.

Respondent further alleges that under Article IV, Div? 4, Sec. V of the constitution of this church this proceeding is unconstitutional, illegal and void and that under said division no proceeding of this kind for non-attendance, for non-contribution can be had before a period of two years has elapsed.

WHEREFORE respondent prays full exhoneration by the members of this church.

(signed) D. W. McKay.

(COPY)

Nome, Alaska, April 19th, 1902.

Friends and

Accusers:

I can say with Paul: "I think myself happy. x x because I shall answer for myself this day before thee touching all the things whereof I am accused x x x ."

"My manner of life, from my youth which was at the first among mine own nation," is a written record, of which I need not be ashamed. My manner of life among you, for the space of the past two and a half years, know all the people who have resided here in Nome, and of whom there are a goodly number present. You have found me neither in your temple disputing with any man, neither raising up the people in the church, nor in the saloon nor in the city; neither can they prove the things whereof they now accuse me. "But this I confess unto you that, after the way they call heresy so worship I the God of my fathers, believing all things which are written in the law and the prophets, and have hope toward God, which they themselves also allow that there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust; and herein do I exercise myself to have always a conscience void of offence toward God and toward man." If they have found any evil doing in me they ought to have entered it into their complaint, but they have found nothing against me, after diligent search, except this one thing, that I dissent from the narrow line of Congregational church polity as laid down in Section 1, of Article 3, of the constitution of this church, having from the first refused to acknowledge it, and having specifically mentioned my objection before connecting myself with the church, and declaring the right of every member of this church to his independent belief in matters of church polity, requiring only of them assent to the broad fundamentals of Christianity.

I here quote from one of the best-known statements of the Congregational church, known as the "Plymouth Declaration" and adopted by the Boston National Council of 1865, which reads as follows, to-wit:

"We hold it to be a distinctive excellence of our Congregational system, that it exalts that which is more above that which is less important; and by the simplicity of its organization, facilitates in communities where the population is limited, the union of all true believers in one Christian church; and that the division of such communities into several weak and jealous societies, holding the same common faith, in a sin against the unity of the body of Christ, and at once the shame and scandal of Christendom."

On this broad basis was this church founded, built and carried successfully forward, till, from the shadows of the past, on November last, a high priest appeared, imbued with the narrow spirit of an age which he has outlived, and, summoning about him a cabinet council of his own day and generation, men living in the memory of the past rather than in the progress of the present and the promise of the future, he proceeds to lay down the lines of Congregational church polity and has progressed so far along the road of retrogression that this day I am held to answer because I deny a polity to which I never assented, and I am plainly told that unless I affirm by my actions what I do not and cannot believe, there awaits for me the awful doom of excommunication,----to be excluded from the privileges of the church, to be treated as an heathen man and a publican, to be delivered up, inso far as they can deliver me up, to the power of Satan till I repent of this my alleged wickedness, and say that I believe that this church is and ought to be a supreme church court, and that I believe that the synods and assemblies of Presbyterianism, the conferences of Methodism , and all other church courts of Christendom are unwarranted and unscriptural.

Do we live in the twentieth century or do we live in the fourteenth century? We are living in the twentieth century, but the cobwebs of the fourteenth century cling to us, and the dust occasioned by sweeping them down seems to have blinded the eyes of honest beholders.

Now is the time for every Methodist, every Baptist, every Lutheran, every Catholic, every Presbyterian who is a member of this church to declare himself. To-day it is I, a Presbyterian, who is on trial and threatened with excommunication for my dissent; tomorrow this same court of inquisition may sit in your case Methodist brother, or you Baptist, or you Lutheran, or you honest Catholic may fall beneath the ban of displeasure and be told to assent to their church polity, get out of the church or be put out. My situation of to-day may be yours of tomorrow. How do you know that a privy council has not even already been summoned and, so far as they are concerned, that your fate has not been beforehand determined, as was mine; your guilt been declared before a hearing, as has been mine, and judgment and sentence passed upon you before trial, as has been done in my case?

What are the mysterious workings of this cabinet council, cabal, committee of control, or whatever you may choose to name it, which decides your destinies and dares to announce sentence even before trial has begun, is known only to the iniatiated and is not open to the vulgar gaze of a common member---to you, brother and sister, nor to me. We are only suffered to go into the outer court and await the issue of the Ukase.

The stroke which cuts off my head also sunders the ties of comity which now exist between the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, because of their violation by this church, and by reason of lack of good faith on its part in having broken its solemn treaty of alliance.

If you excommunicate me on the grounds alleged in your complaint you will have broken the well-understood, though unwritten covenant made with every church member, be he Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian or Catholic, and you will have thrown wide open the door for other denominations to enter this field. You break faith not only with the church membership, but in so doing you break faith with the people of Nome, for you refuse to stand by your compact with them. You have received the aid of her generous and large-hearted citizens to build and to maintain this church. You have received money, labor and support much more liberally from citizens of Nome who never were nor ever are likely to be Congregationalists in church polity than you have received from her narrow-cut few. You have received their money, labor and support upon the representation that the church was to be conducted on broad Christian lines and not on the lines of Congregational church polity, and now, after you are in possession of their gifts, you refuse to them the benefits you have promised. You say to the church members that they must assent to the Congregational church polity, a polity which recognizes neither the conference of the Methodist, nor the Presbytery, Synod or General Assembly of the Presbyterian, nor in fact recognizes any church court as scriptural except the court of the congregation---a polity well exemplified here in the results out of doings of the past two months, and which well may stand as an example and a warning as to the unwisdom of this church polity.

And thus it is that this great, broad-minded, liberal factor for Liberty of conscience, truth and Christianity, the great Congregational church of Christendom, is aspersed by its local representation here in Nome, and has become a jest and a by-word among the people, and a source of public scandal to the cause of religion. Her sanctuary is desecrated, her sanctity violated, her holy things offered before the shrine of bigotry and avarice, and ruthlessly sacrificed on the altar of malice by the Balaams, Ahithophels, Jezebels, Ananiasses, Gehazis and Uriah Heeps of the church. Idle to say that such is not the case---it is the case.

The church suffers now, as it has ever suffered, from the traitors within her fold. Even among the chosen twelve there was a Judas, the prototype of every betrayer of the truth, and the Master said "Have I not chosen you twelve and one of you is a devil?", and every now and then Christians are startled to find that that one of the twelve, though long since "gone to his own place", is still active in spirit---here it may be in the pulpit, there in the pew, but the same betrayer and hater of truth always.

And Nome is by no means exempt from the ubiquitous betrayer and truth-hater, though so far remote from the world's civilization.

On that unhappy night of last September when Mr. Fowler was declared to be our pastor, did this church also ordain a penance for its membership, with a penalty of excommunication to those who refused to do penance and I have looked in vain on the records for such an ordinance. If then no penance has been ordained why am I held to answer for refusal to obey an order which has never been enacted? What does the rule laid down in the constitution say? I now refer to the fourth head of the fifth section of Article 4 of the constitution, as follows; to-wit:

"The church may also after due notice and hearing and kindly effort to make such action unnecessary, terminate the membership of such persons for the space of two years non-resident, or for the same space of time not habitually worshipping with the church, or for the same space of time not contributing to its support according to the system prescribed by the church or in some way satisfactory thereto."

So says the constitution. The prosecution says I must attend church services, no matter that I neither respect nor have confidence in the pastor.

The prosecution says that, in this twentieth century, I, a free citizen of a free country, a free and accepted member of this church, though not an ancient free and accepted member of any secret order, must, perforce, attend church services; that I must do a Sabbath penance.

The prosecution says that I must, against my will, against my conscience and on pain of excommunication for refusal so to do, forsooth, on Sunday circumspectly sit in the shadow of the great pyramid and, at the pleasure of the pastor, devoutly sniff the dust of ancient Egypt's mummied dead, as with gruesome glee he unswaths their ghostly forms, all unheeding their mute appeal against the desecration. Or I mayhap must wade with him through the deeper darkness of a fourteenth century "Black Plague", or follow the morbose maunderings of his morbid mentality as it struggles in doubtful imagery and mysterious metaphor through the unknown regions of the nether world, and revels in scenes where malice, cruelty and revenge hold everlasting court.

Each mid-week, perforce, I must submit to meet and witness the advancing ravages of dry rot which has all but destroyed the Thursday evening meetings, and there to see unbandaged the raw cancer of discord which is sapping the very life of the church, and be forced to have my ears pained by the vituperation and recrimination of warring factions, which have lately taken the place of the services of the sweet hour of prayer. Is not this a penance? Yes, a bitter penance! Less bitter to me would be the penalty, upon bared and bended knees, publicly on the steps of the church, to repeat the seven penitential psalms.

Instead of such mockery, better for me, in the peace, seclusion and sanctity of my own sweet home, to read and ponder the sacred page and study its teachings, as expounded by a Spurgeon, a McCheyne or a Drummond, and wait for the time of deliverance.-

Quietly wait, and watch, and pray,
Fondly hoping first of August
May be changed to first of May,
When the shadows dark will leave us,
Clouds uplift, mists roll away.

The attempt by Mr. Fowler to misconstrue the plain meaning of the Article in the constitution above quoted is absurd and ridiculous, and the malicious intent of the misconstruction of the same is monstrous.

To excommunicate a member of the church simply because he insists upon his divine right of freedom to remain away from church, where, to him, through the manipulation of the pastor, religion has become an empty form behind an unlovely mask, would be a crime against common sense, and when the moving cause for that action is malice on the part of the pastor and his faction, then it becomes a hideous crime against honor and honesty and the truth itself---a crime worthy only of a misanthropist whose morbid fancy loves to linger amid the gloom and damp and dross and decay of the charnel house, or delve among the grosser horrors of maedieval mystery. The spirit which inspires and supports such a crime is the same spirit that, to gratify offended pride, unrequited desire and personal malice, burned innocent women as witches under pretense of serving God. It is the same spirit that cut off the scientist's head because he dared maintain the truth, that the world moved around and on; the same spirit that turned out the eyes and stretched upon the rack or threw to fierce beasts to be torn to pieces the Christians of the primitive church, because they would not recant their faith and deny their belief. Yes, the same spirit that cried out "Release unto us Barnabas," robber though he be, we desire not the freedom of the truth.

There are a few things here which I wish to call to your attention now.

At the last meeting at which I was present Mr. Fowler, after I had read my written address, jumped up and declared that I had insulted the whole Masonic fraternity. I deny the charge as unfounded and done for the purpose of gaining sympathy other than that coming from the church. I here quote every allusion made and challenge any one to truthfully say that I have insulted or reflected in any way upon any order, but that, on the contrary, I have stated that there are things good and noble in all of the orders named or referred to. The quotation is as follows, to-wit:

"The sun arose upon our darkness and bright and happy days followed under the leadership of our beloved pastor, Mr. Robins, and unity and prosperity prevailed under his successor, the able, faithful gospel-preacher, Reverend Mr. Davies. Both of these were men---men whose mottoes were speak the truth, act the truth. Men who owed allegiance not to clique nor club nor order, but to God only and their fallowship extended to all mankind."

And again:

"Our church membership is composed of many nationalities, of many creeds, of many orders, but whether you call home amid polar snows or beneath the palms and myrtles of the soft and Sunny South,-- whether your creed be tinctured with the iron of Presbyterianism, laved in the waters of Baptism or shouting loudly the hallelujahs of Methodism I inquire not, nor do I care whether you sport the parka of the "Arctic Brother," the branching antlers of the "Elk" or the spreading wings of the "Eagle" or dub yourself "Sir Knight" and robe yourself in panoply and pomp and mystery, for masks and helmets are but dead things,---the living thing is the man. I cannot appeal to you from these grounds, for I have neither part nor lot in these matters, but I do appeal to you as of a common brotherhood that embraces all that is good and noble in all of these orders---I appeal to you as Christians whose foundations are the truth. Our degrees are not stilted pedestals, reserved for a few of earth's vain mortals from which to disport themselves before their fellows, but our degrees are veritable steps from earth to heaven, open to all such as have clean hands and pure hearts; the poor, the humble, the despised may ascend."

There is nothing there that need fear the light of day or the scrutiny of honest men and I protest against this method or any other method to make club, lodge or order a factor in the conduct of church affairs. You who prize the privileges of the various orders are surely entitled so to do and I, who am not a member and seek not to meddle with the affairs of any club or order, ought surely to be left in peace with my church privileges, unencroached upon by any club or order or any member of such, as such, whether he claim to be of low or high degree.

At the meeting held on April the 10th, 1902, to consider entering this complaint, at which Mr. Fowler illegally presided, and in which he also actively engaged in a bitter, personal attack upon me in my absence he made an attempt to prove from the records a false statement, in which effort he was countenanced by a certain member. Even in my absence the utter falsity of his statement was shown. I refer to the statement made by him that Mr. Robins left Nome because of a disagreement or variance with myself. In refutation of that false, cowardly and malicious statement, made in my absence, I now produce letters from Mr. Robins, which I offer in evidence and now read to you a portion of one of them, as follows, to-wit:

"I think constantly of you, your wife and my friends and interests at Nome. I trust Mrs. McKay is now able to walk and joins you at meal-time as in the old happy days. I have had few friends such as you and the recollection of our mutual battle is full of satisfaction and gratitude. May all good things, fruits of the power and blessedness of a manly life attend your days."

Does this sound like what Mr. Fowler tried to make you believ He told you what he wished you to believe---he knew it was not so. He sought to mislead you and gain a vote against me---the trick of an ex-politician.

I have heard many reasons given for the departure of Mr. Robins, but I have never heard nor do I know of any but honorable reasons for his so doing. I, being in close touch with him and his friend then and now, know of some potent reasons, which, though credirable to him, I do not, for wise reasons, care to make public at this time and over which the mantle of professional secrecy has been drawn, not only by myself, but also by men high in your esteem and mine and high in the esteem of the medical profession and of the law. That mantle of professional secrecy, like the mantle of charity, covers a multitude of sins, and wise will it be not to force me to lift that veil. Let its secrets remain in the charitable hearts who hold them. There are hearts here to-night to whom Mr. Robins himself entrusted them.

Mr. Robins was our pastor---he fed us with simple food. He was our Moses---he led us in our journeyings for a season. Mr. Robins was our Aaron, our spokesman and, lastly, he was our Joseph and with a Joseph's virtue he departed.

Of the malicious attack made upon Reverend Mr. Davies and myself, in which, in conversation, Mr. Fowler charged that Mr. Davies and I were equally dishonest, the malicious falsity of the statement is so plain that it is not necessary for me to do more than to mention it and to catalogue it along with the threats which Mr. Fowler has made against both Mr. Davies and myself.

The blood of the martyrs has always and in all places been the seed of the church and so soon as my excommunicated head falls, if fall it does, into the basket of misconstruction, malice and mystery prepared by the machinations of Mr. Fowler and his consorts, and before his malignant eyes have ceased to gloat over my quivering excommunicated corpse,---yes, before the crimson tide of life has ceased to flow,---before even the blood-stained fangs of the wolf shall have had time to withdraw behind their fleecy covering, the drops of my excommunicated blood shall have taken root, and in the not-distant future will bear good fruit, thirty, sixty and even an hundred fold in the cause of other free, independent churches in Nome. And when this dark chapter in the history of the church shall have closed---when this high priest, whose petty tyranny has raised this revolt, shall have forever departed from our golden shores and the city of our hopes; when he shall have set his foot upon the deck of some barque, with wide-spreading canvas, restlessly tugging her anchor chains to be free, methinks there will come to his mind this farewell:

And now I leave the shores of Nome,
Upon the Bering Sea,
But why should I for others groan
When none will sigh for me?

For time mis-spent I do not grieve,
But judgment just I fear,
That timeless time of keen remorse
So surely drawing near.

On this swift barque I'll passage take,
Across the ocean's foam,
Nor care what land it bears me to
So not again to Nome.

Welcome, welcome ye stormy waves!
Welcome ye fading light!
Thrice welcome blank oblivion!
Ye shores of Nome good-night.

And as it were in answer to his hopeless farewell comes floating back to him over the rippling waters a sound of many voices in te deum and thanksgiving, the thanksgiving of Christian hearts, true and loyal to the cause of truth, and as he bends his startled ear to catch the sound, softly the cadence falls as breathed in blest relief from the lips of David in the 124th Psalm:

"If it had not been the Lord who was on our side; if it had not been the Lord who was on our side when men rose up against us: Then they had swallowed us up quick when their wrath was kindled against us; then the waters had overwhelmed us, the stream had gone over our soul. Blessed be the Lord who has not given us as a prey to their teeth. Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers; The snare is broken and we are escaped. Our help is in the name of the Lord who made heaven and earth."

---oOo---

(COPY)

Nome, Alaska, April 21, 1902.

To
The First Congregational Church of Nome,

NOME, ALASKA,

WHEREAS the First Congregational church, through the malice and machinations of its pastor, W. C. Fowler, and the cooperation of a faction of thirteen out of the entire membership, did, by misrepresentation, wickedly procure the excommunication of one of its members, D. W. McKay, on a charge of infraction of a rule of church polity solely, which charge could not be maintained under the constitution of said church; and

WHEREAS said church, by said action, has broken the promises made by its former pastors, Rev. Raymond Robins and Rev. William Davies, to members when connecting themselves with said church, by refusing to said members liberty of conscience in matters of church polity, and has also, knowingly and wilfully violated the promises made to the people of Nome by said pastors, Robins and Davies, and also the promises of the former boards of Church Trustees and Building Committees, in which said pastors, trustees and committees clearly explained to said people of Nome, when asking them for subscriptions for the erection of the church building, that said church would not seek to exact conformity to its polity by members coming from other denominations; and

WHEREAS said church, after thorough knowledge and understanding of the terms of polity existing between the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, did unjustly seek to enforce the rules of Congregational church polity upon Presbyterian members of said church and excommunicated one of said Presbyterian members because of his refusal to be bound in conscience or act by a polity to which he had never assented during an active membership of over two years' duration, and that by said act of excommunication gross insult has been offered to all Presbyterian members of said church and to the Presbyterian church at large; and

WHEREAS the whole course of church affairs as carried on by the present regime of this church seems to be conducted with other ends than those of Christianity, the good of man and the glory of God; and

WHEREAS I believe said church to be entirely controlled by a faction inspired by the mailce of its pastor, W. C. Fowler, and that as such it is wholly unworthy of recognition, respect or support and has become a public scandal to the cause of religion in this city;

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED by me, V. M. McKay, and you are hereby notified that I will no further, under said regime, recognize any connection, control, rule or fellowship of said church.

(signed) Mrs. V. M. McKay.

Note:- The above named V. M. McKay was and is a Presbyterian Church member, also a charter member of the 1st Cong'l Church.

(D.W.McKay)

(COPY)

Nome, Alaska, April 21, 1902.

To
The First Congregational Church of Nome,
Nome, Alaska.

WHEREAS the conditions, as I understand them, under which I became a member of this church have been violated, disregarded and held for naught by the present regime of this church; and

WHEREAS the polity of this church is being enforced by the present regime of this church contrary to my understanding of the agreement and conditions under which I became a member of this church; and

WHEREAS the constitution of this church is interpreted to suit private, malicious ends of the pastor and certain of his followers and interpreted contrary to its plain reading, meaning and intent and contrary to my reason and conscience; and

WHEREAS the Holy Scriptures are being misinterpreted to suit the private ends of the pastor and certain of his followers, which said interpretation is contrary to the plain reading of the Scriptures and opposed to my reason, faith and conscience;

THEREFORE, I, S. A. Keller, hereby sever my connection with this church and ask that my name be taken from the roll of its members.

Truly in conscience,

(signed) S. A. Keller.

Note:- The above named S.A.Keller was and is a Methodist, and had served as Sunday School Teacher, Trustee, and member of building Committee of 1st Cong'l Church, and was charter member of said Church.

(signed) D. W. McKay.

(COPY)

Nome, Alaska, April 22, 1902.

To
The First Congregational Church of Nome.
NOME, ALASKA.

As the teaching, principles and practices of the First Congregational Church of Nome have grown different to my faith, belief and conscience I hereby sever my connection with that church and ask that my name be stricken from the roll of its members.

(signed) Herman Dietz.

Note:- The above named Herman Dietz was and is a Lutheran, and charter member of the 1st Cong'l Church. (signed) D.W. McKay.

(COPY)

Nome, Alaska, April 22, 1902.

TO THE CLERK OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF NOME:

From this date my membership in the First Congregational Church at Nome, Alaska, ceases, and I would request that you strike my name from the roll of members.

Respectfully Yours,
(signed) Mrs. Lillian Thomson.

Note:- The above named Mrs. Lillian Thompson was and is a member of the Methodist Church. She was Treasurer of 1st. Cong'l church at the time of this resignation. (signed) D. W. McKay.

Note:- The resignation of Fred Schaupp clerk of 1st Cong'l Church, of which he was a member by prefession of faith, was also handed in at ame time. (signed) D. W. McKay.

(COPY)

Nome, Alaska, Aug. 11", 1902.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,
Nome, Alaska.

My Dear Friend:-

Below you will (see) a statement of the charter membership of St. Bernard Cong'l Church, now the First Cong'l of Nome; organized Jan. 1900. While this statement is not copied from the Church records at this time, it is taken from data in my possession and I believe it to be correct.

Presbyterians	8.	Swedish	1.
Methodists	8.	Lutheran	1.
Congregationalists	7.	Friends	1.
Baptists	1.	Disciples	1.
		Roman Catholic	1.

Three our of the seven Congregationalists above counted were the Missionaries sent here from the outside, being Mrs. Wirt wife of L. L. Wirt, Miss Benton sister of Mrs. Wirt, and Miss Lamont.

Very sincerely

(signed) D. W. MrKay.

(COPY)

Nome, Alaska, July 26th, 1902.

Rev. Washington Choate,

Secretary Congregational Nome Missionary Society.

NEW YORK.

Dear Sir:-

"In view of the fact that proceedings had been entered against the Nome Missionary Society, may I suggest that you write at once to New York, giving full particulars. You may address your communication to Rev. Washington Choate, D.D., Congregational Home Missionary Society, 4th Avenue and 22nd Street, New York. This, it seems to me, would be the best thing to do. It will be such a saving in time, for one thing. It would take almost twice as much time, if communications went by way of Douglas. Feel free to say all you know about the matter and what you think of the situation. Am only sorry, for one, that you were not put in direct communication with headquarters when you took charge of affairs. Judging by my own experience, I think you will find Dr. Choate a very fine gentleman to deal with."

The above quotation from the latest advice just received from your representative in Alaska, Rev. William Davies, (dated April 21st) is my apology, for addressing you, and if I seem needlessly long or tedious, or personal, I ask your indulgence, as my only object is to make clear to you, if possible, a situation at once wearisome, profitless and annoying; and the only regard of which, so far as I am concerned, seems to be expense and litigation here, and the suspicion of the Nome Missionary Society incurred in the defence of a situation in which I have absolutely no interest---personal---nor hope of gain or reward, other than to make a fair and honorable settlement for the Society. To this course I committed myself most reluctantly, only at the earnest solicitation of Rev. Raymond Robins, and continued at the entreaty of Rev. William Davies, men worthy of all honor and esteem, and at whose hands at least, I feel that I shall be sustained---simply because they understand the situation, and know what is right, because of full knowledge of every person and action involved in this whole unfortunate St. Bernard Hospital and Church affairs in Nome.

Having served as Trustee of said Church, from January 1900, to November 1901, the date of my resignation, and also having served as Chairman of its Building Committee, during the time of the building of the commodious edifice, which marks the history of United Christian effort in Nome; and at all times having taken intense, active interest in its up-building; having also in May 1900, taken up the hopeless tangle of St. Bernard Hospital, after the operations of Mr. Wirt had made the name "St. Bernard" a synonym for dishonesty and disrepute; and having up to this time, borne its burdens alone; having also under power of trust deed as Managing Trustee of the Estate of D. J. Elliott (the Elliott named in note and mortgage and who was Mr. Wirt's Assistant Superintendent in St. Bernard Hospital,) discharged almost every dollar of his debts---about $40,000.00 in all---I may be pardoned if I say that I am very fully informed upon every matter involved between the Northern Commercial Company and the Congregational Nome Missionary Society.

I may here state that in the transferring of the note and mortgage by Elliott to Carlson, who was Agent for what is now included in the Northern Commercial Company, said note and mortgage were not guaranteed as valid, nor did we know them to be invalid, and it was only after Mr. Davies arrived that I learned the true state of affairs. The Northern Commercial Company has been amply compensated in the Elliott settlement, without anything further being paid out of the returns from the Hospital; and it would be vastly more to the honor and credit of the Society to defend their title to the Hospital, and, after making it good, to expend the proceeds in an equitable settlement of all claims, than to succumb to the demands of a wealthy commercial corporation, at the expense of those who provided labor and supplies for the Hospital during the Wirt administration, and only a few of whom have been paid. The Northern Commercial Company have received value, and are only now seeking to exact their "pound of flesh," while only a few of the smaller creditors have yet been paid anything. That some portion of the value should go to the Northern Commercial Company, may be right; but that it should all be turned over to them, or the greater part of it, while others are unpaid, is manifestly unjust; and I have always resisted their demands in this direction, my plan being to settle on an equitable basis all the claims against the Equitable; and this is wherein the contest with the Northern Commercial Company has arisen. Their moral rights in the situation are not even as good as their legal rights, which they know to be very slight, and which I am advised they cannot maintain in face of a defense. Every dollar that the Hospital and the entire equipment could realize today, would not, in my opinion, pay over twenty per cent of the debt; and the situation, as presented by yielding to the demands of the Northern Commercial Company, means that the Northern Commercial Company makes a profitable commercial deal out of the property now in the power of the Society to protect for the benefit of weak creditors who are justly entitled to their claims, while these very creditors, without the exercise of that protection, will be defrauded out of their rights.

With this very complete knowledge of the entire situation, I arranged with Rev. Wm. Davies for the purchase of the entire equipment of the Hospital, and also under the conditions expressed in the deed now in escrow for the conveyance of the Hospital and grounds from the Congregational Home Missionary Society to myself, agreeing to effect a settlement if possible. While it was understood between Mr. Davies and myself that in all probability a settlement could be effected by July 15th, 1902, if at all, yet, knowing the uncertainties of business here, it was very clearly understood that I would not be held down to an exact time limit, as, so doing, might work a great inconvenience and hardship upon me; in other words, time was distinctly not made the essence of the contract under which the deed was put in escrow, as the instructions upon the escrow envelope plainly show, and as the receipt which I hold from the Bank clearly states.

Proceeding in good faith under the arrangement entered into with Mr. Davies, I quietly settled some of the most important claims, as opportunity offered, and, in all, have settled a very considerable amount of bills; and I hoped to realize enough out of the entire property to make a satisfactory settlement of all claims, and to present to you receipted bills of every account against St. Bernard Hospital, as a final rendering of account of my stewardship in the Hospital matter, which I hoped to accomplish this Summer, and to present to you in person this Fall in like manner, as I rendered my account to the First Congregational Church here last Fall, and turned over to them their edifice free from debt and with credit and honor.

After the departure of Rev. Wm. Davies from Nome last October, my efforts to make settlements were seriously handicapped by the action of Rev. W. C. Fowler, who came here as Pastor succeeding Rev. Davies. From the very first, he seemed imbured with an intense jealousy of Mr. Davies and of his success in Nome, and of the great popularity and general esteem in which he was held; as Mr. Davies was peculiarly fitted for the work here, and he and his family were beloved and esteemed by the people of Nome as few persons have been; for he preached a full gospel of purity, work, hope and love. This jealousy increased in strength and bitterness during the whole course of his unhappy pastorate here which terminated this present month, and the ranks of the Church attendance were in consequence, five or perhaps eve seven times decimated; and a number of its staunchest supporters who had borne the brunt in this community of upholding the Church during the odium of the Wirt disclosures and had been its ablest support, refused to longer stand for the situation as represented by Mr.Fowler and withdrew absolutely from further connection with its membership. Apparently by every means in his power, he interfered with the settlement of the Hospital situation by seeking to cast discredit upon the authority by which Mr. Davies and myself had transacted business and by public statements that Mr. Davies and myself were equally dishonest and reaping undue benefit from the situation here.

This statement against Mr. Davies and myself, as above quoted,may be obtained from S. E. Keller, Attorney, Nome, who personally heard it. Mr. Keller has been our Sunday School Superintendent the greater portion of the time since the Church was organized here, and has been one of its Trustees, and also one of its Building Committee; he is well known to Rev. Robins and to Rev. Davies, and is of very high standing in this community, and may be referred to, though I write this without his knowledge.

Laboring under these difficulties, as well as being unable to confer with Mr. Davies, (having had practically no mail facilities last Winter,) I met the complaint and summons of the Northern Commercial Company by demurrer and answer, thus giving time for you to appear; otherwise, the matter would have gone by default; and I notified Mr. Davies of my action by first mail. That it was long in reaching him, and that his reply from which my opening sentence is quoted, has just only reached me within the past few days, has not been his fault or mine. Such is mail service in Alaska. Judge C. S. Hannum, who had been consulted in Hospital affairs both by Rev. Robins and Rev. Davies, has acted as my Attorney throughout. Early in July, the rumors set afloat by Mr. Fowler, having run the course which all misrepresentations eventually follow, and facts once more gaining control of general sentiment, a settlement with the Northern Commercial Company seemed probable, and a meeting with them was arranged for; but they, wishing to have their General Manager, Mr. Washburn, present, asked for further time until his arrival, so that our meeting was not held till the 17th instant. Imagine my surprise to learn upon the street, upon the 16th inst. that word had been received by the Bank to return the escrow to you and authorizing a settlement with the Northern Commercial Company by the Bank; and my yet greater amazement when your letter of June 27th, 1902, was, a few hours later, exultantly handed me to read by Capt. Hanson, the Local Manager of the Northern Commercial Company, the Bank having honorably?! turned over to him your letter of advice and copy of escrow agreement from which I procured a certified copy. I at once demanded an explanation from the Bank of their perfidy in the matter. They pleaded ignorance of the situation, as their excuse, saying that they did not understand the matter, notwithstanding all their instructions. I do not see how there could be any possible excuse on that ground. Of course, all hope of settlement at once vanished, and so sure of their victory did Capt. Hanson feel, that I am credibly informed and believe, that he at once made overtures to the Jesuit Priest here, Father Vanderpol, to take the property for their Order, as they are now organized in Nome. Hanson then called on me and offered 25% of their own appraisement of the Hospital equipment on hand, upon an immediate and unconditional surrender of the premises by me. I absolutely declined to entertain any such absurd proposal, and demanded of the Bank an adherence to its escrow contract as contained thereon and as accepted by both the Bank and Mr. Davies, and for which I hold the receipt of the Bank.

And thus, by your own action, to which you seem by some means to me unknown to have been misled, and by the action of the Alaska Banking & Safe Deposit Company, you have precipitated the very foreclosure proceedings which we wished to avoid; and have placed me in a situation where I can only let the law take its course, as all my long cherished plans for mutual settlement, so nearly successfully carried out, have been marred in a moment and nullified.

I have asked Judge C. S. Hannum, my Attorney, to write you a letter stating his position in the matter, and presume it will reach you by the same mail with this.

This whole miserable Hospital business, from beginning to the present time, has been a milestone around my neck, a burden I need not have borne, and, I need hardly say, that I feel more keenly than I can express the attitude which you have assumed toward me, as indicated by your recent action. That you have acted unwisely, you will hardly deny; that you have acted misinformedly, the Society will yet learn, if you have not already become conscious of it; and whether or not you have treated me discourteously---not to call it by any harsher name---I will leave to yourself to judge. To those who know me well, Mr. Robins and Mr. Davies, representatives of your own Church, who have seen some of the burden and heat of the day of the honest Christian worker here, and who have toiled side by side with me, quietly, surely fighting for right and truth, as well as Dr.Sheldon Jackson, who knows me well, and Mr. Hendrikson of the Swedish Mission, and to the intelligent, respectable public of Nome, among whom I have actively lived for the past three years, I am willing to submit the honor and integrity of my course; and for final results and supreme judgment, I can afford to wait until the "mists have rolled awey."

Again asking your indulgence for stating at such length so crudely and so imperfectly this much misunderstood situation, feeling regretfully for your attitude, and not resentfully for the wrong done me for your action which I am sure was not intended, I respectfully submit the aforegoing information and make known to you the stand which I maintain.

Very sincerely

(signed) D. W. McKay.

October 17, 1902.

Rev. R. G. McNiece, D. D.,
1243 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My Dear Doctor:

I have just sent to Mr. Van Pelt my wife's check for $100, which she has requested him to pay on your salary. I have sent him my own check for $100, to be paid on the salary of Mr. Swazey. This money represents much self-denial on our part, but we send it with gratitude that we are able even with self-denial to do it. We desire to share with you and Mr. Swazey in your self-denial in carrying on the work of the College.

I presume Mr. Bailey has written you of his great success in getting an entrance into the Synod of Baltimore. He attended both the Synod and the woman's synodical meeting, making addresses at each. The Synod gave the College a strong endorsement, recommending it to the contributions of their people. A number of the ministers have invited Mr. Bailey to spend a Sabbath with them and present the cause to their people. At a meeting of the Executive Comitee of the Woman's ~~the woman's meeting they passed a resolution recommending~~ Home Miss. Soc. of the Synod of Baltimore [illegible] they agreed to recommend to the Society next year that $50,000 be raised for the erection of a woman's building at Westminster College, to be named the Mary E.

James Hall, or Building. It is the memorial which the ladies of the Presbyterian Church are proposing to erect in commemoration of Mrs. James' service of twenty-five years as President of the Woman's Board of Home Missions. A similar proposition will be introduced at the woman's synodical meeting of the State of Pennsylvania. I have arranged for Dr. Bailey to attend the synods of New Jersey and New York, which meet next week.* If we can throw New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Synod of Baltimore into line, we can carry the rest of the country.

I have been greatly distressed since returning from Salt Lake over the proposition to divert some of the College funds for the erection of the Third Presbyterian Church, or a denom'l chapel. After a consultation with Mr. Ridout I am satisfied that it can not legally be done. While the will of Mrs. Temple gives the Board of Home Missions certain discretionary powers, they can not transfer those powers to a third party, which is the Board of Trustees of Westminster College. Mr. Ridout tells me that a case has recently been decided in the Supreme Court of the United States which settles this point; that the only thing for the trustees to do is to build the First Memorial Chapel and endow it, ~~with~~ and also the minister's salary, which will practically consume the entire fund. The advantage to the College, however, will be in having a chapel permanently secured and endowed with a pastor's salary, which will relieve the College of the expense of one college professor, as well

* He has since concluded not to go, as the synods of Baltimore & Penna will keep him busy until next spring

as the erection of a hall for religious and other meetings. General Eaton feels just as Mr. Bailey and myself do with regard to this proposition. General Eaton, however, is willing that it should be made a part of the main building. But the more I think of that, the more I am satisfied that it may cause us future trouble. The course that no one can complain of, and that no possibility of trouble may arise from, is, to take and build a separate chapel building. The $6,000 ~~odd~~ that Mr. Bailey borrowed last summer of bank, and which is in bank awaiting the action of the trustees (drawing interest meanwhile), will enable the trustees to put up a neat, simple chapel, which will be sufficient for the next fifteen or twenty years. With the commencement of the chapel you can be appointed pastor, and thus your salary drawn from the bequest instead of from the general funds of the College. That also will greatly help the situation. Mr. Bailey has College funds enough in bank to do that at once. The erection of the chapel will greatly assist him in his appeal for the main College building; and when the public (1) know that we have actually got one building up (the chapel), they will be more inclined to help us to take the next step--the erection of the main building.

I agree with you fully that it will be a wise plan to sell the real estate in Washington as rapidly as a good ~~purchaser~~ fair price can be ~~found~~ had, and pay off the loan. After this we will know just what we have got left for the College, and we will

(1) A wealthy man in Pittsburg who is interested in the College when approached for help, gave $100. but intimated that he would like to see the trustees do something towards the erection of a building. The public are waiting to see a commencement of building. The trustees can make a commencement now with the Chapel for which they have the money in hand. This same man has since given $50.00 to Western Theo Sem.

be saved the expense of paying interest on the money borrowed for the heirs.

On the 4th of October Mrs. Jackson tripped in the hallway of our house, fell and fractured her knee-cap, and is now laid up with a tedious waiting for the bone to knit again. Trusting that Mrs. McNiece has recovered from her fall, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

October 20, 1902.

Rev. A. L. Huchinson,
No. 624 L Street,
Tacoma, Washington.

Dear Brother:

Yours of October 11, enquiring concerning the Rev. L. M. Scroggs and wife, is received. With regard to the occurrences at Nome and Teller, I stand with Mr. Scroggs. The trouble at both these places resulted from the failures and mismanagement of Dr. S. Hall Young. Mr. Scroggs is a good preacher and Christian. He lacks, however, in pastoral work. But this, in his previous charges, has been made up by the unusual skill and ability of his wife. She has held together and built up the congregations, which, when gathered together, he has instructed by his preaching. So that together they make a strong team.

I regret to say that through the influence of Dr. Young in the Presbyetry, Mr. Scroggs was not treated fairly. If any Presbytery had treated me as Mr. Scroggs was treated, through the influence of Dr. Young, I would have carried the case to the Synod, and to the General Aseembly if necessary. I considered his treatment a perfect outrage, and have said so to the Board and to leading men who were interested in Alaskan work. Dr. Young is a strong man as an evangelist, and an exceedingly weak man as an administrator. This should be remembered by the friends in the Synod of Washington when they are considering Alaskan matters.

With kind regards to your wife and children, I remain,

Very truly yours,
Sheldon Jackson
U. S. General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

P. S. Perhaps I should say that I understood Mr. Scroggs to say to me one time that he thought it perfectly right for a minister to play cards socially. Of course, I can not agree with him in that; and I must confess that that was a slight prejudice against his usefulness in my eyes. But I may be mistaken. When you have an opportunity, I would suggest that you speak of this freely to Mrs. Scroggs; and also I would be glad to have you show her this letter.

EMS

October 25, 1902.

Miss M. O. Petrie,
Secretary Young People's Department
Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Madam:

In response to your request of October 24 for some facts concerning Mr. Frederick L. Moore, I think you will be interested in the way he entered the Sitka mission, and in the incident connected with his coming under the conviction of sin and acceptance of the Savior. In his own account of himself he has evidently forgotten some of the incidents which, while perhaps not making a very deep impression upon his boyish mind, made at the same time a lasting impression upon my own.

As a boy he accompanied his uncle out fishing for halibut; and seeing the other boys in school and desiring to go there himself, he frequently begged of his uncle to place him in the school. His services, however, were so valuable to ~~his~~ the uncle as a fisherman, that the request was denied. Upon one occasion when far from land the boy renewed his earnest entreaties to the uncle to allow him to go to school. The uncle, losing his patience, picked up the boy, threw him out of the canoe into the water and, with an oath, told him to go to school. I do not know that he intended to drown him, but probably thinking that they were too far from land for the boy to swim to the shore, he intended to frighten him and then pull him back into the canoe, with the hope that he would no longer tease to go to school. The little boy, however, struck out for land, which, after a long interval in the water, he reached so weak, that when the surf threw him on shore it drew him back again into the sea, until a wave higher than the others lifted him so far up on the beach that, clinching his hands into the sand, he was able to hold on. Crawling up ~~onto~~ the beach, beyond the reach of the waves, and being ~~he was~~ too much exhausted to get up and walk, ~~but~~ he lay for a long time on the sand until he gathered strength to ~~go~~ reach to the school, where he was ~~taken in~~. received + Cared for.

Among the other regulations of the school was one that at a certain time the bugle blew to notify the children to go to bed. A few minutes later a second blast of the bugle was a notification for every child to be in bed and the lights put out. One of the teachers then usually made a tour of the dormitories to see that everyone was properly in bed. One night as Mr. Austin entered one of the boys' dormitories he heard the sound of talking. Striking a match, he saw a group of boys in the far corner of the room on their knees. Among them was Fred, who was leading the others in prayer and entreaty that God would have mercy on them and wash their sins away in the blood of Christ. The next day a place was provided where the boys could hold their daily prayer-meeting.

The revival extended from the boys' department to the girls, and they also were provided with a place for meeting. From the school the work extended to the native village, and many of the parents were brought to Christ through the efforts of their children. After some months of instruction the converts were organized into a church by Mr. Austin and myself. There were about sixty of them arranged in parallel rows across the school room in front of the desk. In the center of the front row stood Fred Moore, with his uncle on one side and his aunt on the other. Thus commenced his life work for Christ with the leading of his own household to the Savior, and later on many others through that large section of country were also added to the kingdom as fruit of his zeal. Whether in his own particular ~~field~~ field of labor, or off on a vacation, or traveling from one field to another, wherever he found a group of natives he failed not to preach to them as he had opportunity. He will be greatly missed in our work in Alaska.

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

EMS

October 25, 1902.

Miss Nettie G. Bradley,
1722 N Street, N. W,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Bradley:

Yours of the 24th, enclosing a memorandum of the action of the executive committee concerning Mrs. James' memorial, is received, with thanks. I will use it judiciously, and will echo your wish that the action of your Synod will provoke others to do likewise. It will certainly be a great honor to the Synodical Meeting of the Synod of Baltimore if your action shall prove to be before that of any of the others.

I was glad that Miss Hays was able to see my scrap books, for it is important for one traveling among the churches to have full knowledge of what has preceded them in the mission work that they are advocating.

Again thanking you for your note, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

EMS

October 25, 1902.

Rev. W. F. D. Lewis,

Wilmington, Del.

My dear Mr. Lewis:

Kindly see that the enclosed letter reaches Rev. Mr. Bailey, who I understand is to address your congregation tomorrow on the subject of Mormonism. I hope that you will have a good meeting and your people become thoroughly aroused.

Mr. Bailey told me that one of your flock (Mr. Mendenhall, I believe) had written me some time last winter with regard to a statement that I had made concerning politics in Utah. I have never received the letter.

Remembering the pleasant evening that I had with your people last fall, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

Enclosure.

EMS

October 25, 1902.

Mrs. D. F. Diefendorfer,
415 Chestnut Street,
Erie, Pa.

My Dear Madam:

Yours of the 20th enclosing card orders for Mr. Bailey and myself was received with thanks. It will be a very great pleasure and privilege to me if we are to be entertained by the same family at Washington, and I am very glad to hear also that Mrs. John L. Emerson is to be a delegate to the meeting. I hope to leave here Tuesday night, and will be in Pittsburg in time to take the same car that I find the ladies are to take Wednesday morning.

Mr. Bailey had a good hearing on the Mormon question, both before the Baltimore Synod and the Woman's Synodical Meeting of the same Synod.

With kind regards to your husband, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson
U. S. General Agent of
Education in Alaska.

#10457. EMS

October 25, 1902.

Rev. James W. Kirk,
407 Green Lane Station,
Manayunk,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Brother:

Yours of October 21 is received, and I am very glad that you are home. I wish I had known it in time to have secured you an invitation to the Lake Mohonk Conference, which closed last night. Rev. and Mrs. Spriggs were present from Point Barrow.

When you come to Washington, let me know in advance, so that I can surely be home.

I will send you some Alaska literature. I have not an extra copy of my book, but you can get a copy, I think, at the Presbyterian Book Rooms in Philadelphia. If not, you can send to Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Company, Publishers, New York City. If you send there the price is $1.50. The title is "Alaska: or Missions on the North Pacific Coast."

I hope you will have a good, restful winter. I have recommended to Dr. Thompson to send you to Nome when your vacation is over. I consider it the most hopeful field for a strong white church in Alaska. I do not know whether I have written you since my return from Nome, but last winter the Congregational minister attempted to force the rules of the Congregational body on the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and other members that had joined the Church as a union Church. Mr. D. W. McKay was excommunicated; and then the Methodist and Baptist members asked for their letters and withdrew from the Church. If the blunder of disbanding the Presbyterian Church had not been consummated in 1901, those that left the Congregational Church would have come into the Presbyterian, as there was no other church that they could unite with, and it would have given us great strength. The yield of the Nome mines this year is about $10,000,000.

With kind regards to your wife, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

D. STUART DODGE, D.D., PRESIDENT.
CHARLES L. THOMPSON, D.D., SECRETARY.
HARVEY C. OLIN, TREASURER.

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

JOHN DIXON, D.D., ASST. SECRETARY.
JOHN WILLIS BAER, ASST. SECRETARY.
GEO. F. MCAFEE, D.D., SUPT. SCHOOL WORK.

DICTATED.

October 21st, 1902.

To Whom it may Concern.

This is to certify that in the spring of 1898, by direction of the War Department of the United States Government, I was sent to Norway to procure reindeer and Lapland drivers to be brought to the United States for the relief of the suffering miners in the Yukon Valley, Alaska.

I brought over 63 drivers with their families, mostly Norwegian Lapps, making 103 people in all. When the party reached Seattle it was found that the men would have to go across the country with the reindeer and the women and children and the older men were placed at a military post near Port Townsend to be sent later by ship. In looking around for a suitable person to take charge of the women, children and old men, Mr. Regnor Dahl was recommended to me as a Norwegian of large experience in handling people and one who could converse with the Lapps. I employed him that spring as superintendent of this Lapland colony and he afterward accompanied them on ship to Alaska.

The Government was much pleased with the services of Mr. Dahl. He showed good tact and administrative ability, gaining the confidence of both the U.S.Government andof the Norwegian people. Since that time, as small groups of the Laplanders, at the expiration of their employment with the government have returned to Lapland/ passing through Seattle, they have very generally depended upon Mr. Dahl for advice and the making of arrangements for their trip across the continent.

Respectfully
Sheldon Jackson
U.S.Gen.Agt.of Education in Alas.

October 28, 1902.

Mr. Marion Lawrence,

Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for package of Sunday-school letter paper just received.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

October 28, 1902.

Mrs. Darwin R. James,
226 Gates Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. James:

Your welcome letter is received, and if I had known that you ~~are~~ were at home I would have visited you on the evening of the 24th, but I received the impression from your husband at Mohonk that you were off visiting the synodical meetings. I can not say when I can come to New York again, but will write you when I have occasion to come, to ascertain whether you are at home. I wish very much to have a talk with you on the Utah matter, for I know that the men of the country are not awake to the danger, and I am not sure that the women's missionary organizations are either, although they take much more interest than the men. I would like to confer and see if some way can not be devised by which we can increase the interest in that direction.

I am very glad that the W. C. T. U. have taken up the matter of the anti-polygamy amendment; for, while I do not think that they can work it as efficiently as you could, yet it was killing you, and we can not afford to spare you yet from earthly labors. I decidedly believe that the best way now to reach the Amendment is to commence with the States & perhaps as you suggest the holding of a National Convention.

With regard to the leaflet: I took occasion last night to read over again both of your articles--the one in the October Home Mission Monthly and the one in the Assembly Herald. I think that you can combine the two articles to great advantage; that is, take as your basis the article in the Assembly Herald for October, and inject into that article, in the proper places, the material which you have on page 280 of the Home Mission Monthly, commencing at the bottom of the first column on that page--"What is, now, the present status of Mormonism?" I would work in that paragraph; also the material under the heading, "Their rapid increase;" also the material under the heading, "Our duty." I would make the first duty, Reading and studying the question; second, Unceasing prayer--which would result from the first; third, More Christian schools in Utah, which is the next logical step after prayer--schools of all grades from the kindergarten to the college; fourth, More consecrated ministers, both to instruct and build up the converts made in the schools and also for evangelistic work in the towns, to reach here and there adult Mormons.

To my mind, the one great solution of the question is the Gospel. The anti-polygamy amendment would help very much, but without the Gospel to strike at the root of the system, an anti-polygamy amendment would be simply lopping off branches. There is no work connected with the Church of Christ in this country that just now is so urgent as this work in Utah.

There is no gospel work that we are doing anywhere else among aboriginal tribes or foreign populations in Western towns, which, in proportion, will have so direct a bearing upon the welfare of the whole country as the disintegration of Mormonism through a taught and preached Gospel.

Remember me very kindly to your husband and such members of your family as are at home.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

November 3, 1902.

Mrs. Darwin R. James,

226 Gates Avenue,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Friend:

I am to supply November 9th the pulpit of Dr. Spinning at South Orange, and if it will be convenient for you to meet me at the rooms of the Board on Monday morning the 10th I will go to New York before returning to Washington. I have no special business except a conference with you on Mormon matters which can wait for another time if it will be more convenient to you.

With kind regards to your husband and family, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

November 3, 1902.

Mrs. Luther M. Scroggs,
512 North L St.,
Tacoma, Wash.

My dear Madam:

Your two or three letters are received, and receiving one from Dr. Hutchinson I at once wrote him in behalf of your husband asking him to show you the letter. ~~We~~ I have not yet had time to write Mr. L. Frank Brown, as I have been pressed beyond measure with my regular work. I will also write ~~Mr.~~ Rev William A. Major D.D. of Seattle. Trusting that your health is improving, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

November 3, 1902.

Rev. William A. Major, D. D.,

Seattle, Wash.

My dear Dr. Major:

I learn through a letter from Rev. Mr. Hutchinson that Dr. S. Hall Young and Dr. Meacham have been circulating injurious reports with regard to the Rev. Luther M. Scroggs. I want to say that so far as the transactions at Nome and Teller are concerned I stand by Mr. Scroggs. The failure at Nome was due entirely to the mismanagement of Mr. Young and to Mr. Scroggs. If Dr. Young had treated me as he influenced the Presbytery to treat Mr. Scroggs I would have brought the matter to the Synod and if I could not have secured redress there would have carried it up to the General Assembly. We have said to the Board again and again that the treatment of Dr. Scroggs by the Presbytery through the influence of Dr. Young was unchristian, ungentlemanly, and outrageous in the extreme. Mr. Scroggs is a fair preacher and a poor pastor, his wife, however, is so bright and active in looking after the congregation that she made up more than he lacked as a pastor, and the two together made a good team in the ministry. Mr. Scroggs I fear is not as strict with regard to playing cards socially as I am, at the age of 68 do not know one card from the other, but I notice a great many good Christian people are playing cards in these days and perhaps I am old fogy in my notions. At the same time I want to raise my voice in behalf of Mr. Scroggs and

You are at liberty to read this letter to any of the Presbyters or in a meeting of the Presbytery where it is necessary to secure justice.

With kind regards to your family, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

B.T.H.

November 18, 2.

Rev. F. L. Hayden, D. D.,
114 North Third Street,
North Yakima, Washn.

Sir:

Yours of November 11th, with regard to the Rev. Luther M. Scroggs, is received. In reply to your letter, permit me to say that I have been to Nome, Alaska, every summer since it had existence and am well acquainted with the church operations at that place. In 1899, I believe it was, I visited Nome, the first Presbyterian minister. The men who had taken up and platted the town site were personal friends; indeed they had been, several of them, in my employ in the reindeer service for several years. I went to them and stated now that they were expecting to establish a city it was very important that they should encourage all the churches, including the Roman Catholic, to come and locate in the place; and that as an encouragement for such churches to do so it would be wise for them to set apart good corner lots to be occupied by the several denominations with church buildings. I knew at that time that the agent of the Congregational Church and that Dr. S. Hall Young were both on their way to try and do something at Nome, and I made these gentlemen promise that they would secure them lots. In the wild rush I think that afterwards this was not done. The Congregational minister came to Nome a few days in advance of Dr. Young, spent one Sabbath, and then started for the States for money to build a Congregational Church. Dr. Young followed closely and spent the winter there, but was laid up much of the time very sick. He, however, made an effort to gather the Presbyterians, but before consummating anything received explicit orders from the Board of Home Missions not to attempt the organization of a Presbyterian Church at Nome, but to encourage the Presbyterians to go into the Congregational Church, which was the first on the ground, under the plea of comity. The following year there were so many Presbyterian communicants in Nome that Dr. Young, encouraged by the presence of the Rev. John G. Brady, the present Governor of Alaska, and my own presence in Nome, got to work and organized a self-sustaining Presbyterian Church as the Board of Home Missions had positively refused any assistance. Dr. Young made a canvass of the community, secured a lot, built a chapel tent, and also secured pledges for funds for the erection of a more permanent building.

Among other ministers at the place was the Rev. Mr. Scroggs. During that summer he did good and efficient work in holding services in halls, office rooms and other places where he could get a hearing on Sabbath afternoons. I attended some of these services myself and I think they did good. In the fall Dr. Young, on account of health, felt it necessary to come South, and Mr. Scroggs was placed in charge of the church.

Shortly after Dr. Young's departure a terrific storm destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property on the Nome beach, and the men who had subscribed a certain amount of lumber found that their lumber piles had gone out into the ocean and they had lost tens of thousands of dollars. Dr. Young or no one else could have collected one-fiftieth part of the amount subscribed. The men that subscribed it did not have it after that storm.

The same storm destroyed the chapel tent. Mr. Scroggs made a brave effort to find an unoccupied building and to keep the service going. The same storm had destroyed the power of many of the subscribers towards his salary to pay what they had subscribed and he was, under the circumstances, starved out.

The following summer Dr. Young tried to visit these misfortunes on the head of Mr. Scroggs, and calling a meeting of Presbytery composed of two other ministers, men that had been ordained to the ministry simply because they were going as lay missionaries to Alaska and had had no ecclesiastical training whatever except such as every true Christian heart has, where, of course, Dr. Young's word would carry the little Presbytery of three members one way or the other, went to work and disbanded the church, which was a mistake that will cost the Presbyterian Church a great deal before they get through with it in that section. Mr. Scroggs then was looking for another field. I proposed that he should go to Teller, which at that time promised to be a growing mining camp. He had sent for his letter from the Presbytery in the South, which I see has since been lodged in your Presbytery, but had been counted and considered a member of the Presbytery of the Yukon. Pending the arrival of his letter he should have been appointed the man in charge of the new mission at Teller, where, if the Board did not furnish a sufficient salary, I could have supplemented his salary by appointing him teacher of the public school at that place.

Dr. Young's behavior towards a brother minister, against whom no charges had formally been preferred and no trial had, was simply outrageous, and if I had been treated so by that Presbytery I would have carried it to the Synod, and, if necessary, to the General Assembly. I consider the treatment of Mr. Scroggs as unjustifiable by Dr. Young. As the representative of the Board of Home Missions in the Presbytery of the Yukon, of course Dr. Young had the opportunity of making recommendations to the Board, and instead of recommending the appointment of a brother minister who had received his letter ready to be admitted into the Presbytery and who had acted with the Presbytery pending the arrival of his letter, to the position of missionary, he ordained a doctor and restaurant keeper to the eldership of the little church at Teller and placed him in charge as preacher at that mission. This same Dr. Meacham, whom you probably met at Synod, had applied for the public school at Teller, but the community almost as one person came to me and remonstrated against his appointment. They did not consider him a proper person to teach their children, and yet he was placed in charge of the Presbyterian Church at that place with a regular trained and ordained minister of the same church, and practically of the same Presbytery, living in the place. I went to the neighboring mission stations and could not get a good word from the missionaries in behalf of this Dr. Meacham.

That will give you an abstract of the condition of things which has resulted in Dr. Young and Dr. Meacham attempting to prevent the Rev. Mr. Scroggs securing work in your bounds. My summing up the case in regard to Mr. Scroggs would be something like this:

He is a good preacher, but a poor pastor. His wife, on the other hand, has supplemented his pastoral work to such an extent in the past as to make him successful in the mission fields that he has had under the Home Board.

I heard many of the charges that I presume Dr. Young informed you about in that country and went to Christian members in whom I have the utmost confidence and asked them frankly to let me know their views on the subject, and I find that they sided with Mr. Scroggs and took his part in the matter. In fact Dr. Young has so injured his own influence in that immediate section of the country that I consider it a waste of the funds of the Board to send him there to attempt further mission work. He is an unusually good preacher and a man of lovely Christian character, but his want of administrative ability is as conspicuous as his preaching ability is good. His place in the church ought to be in the work of the new Evangelistic Committee where I think he would do very, very valuable work, but as a superintendent of missions he is a complete failure. The worst that I heard with regard to Mr. Scroggs, that seemed to be true, was that he played cards socially. This, with my old-fashioned training, is, of course, a bad sign to me, but I find all over the church that ruling elders and many of the good Christian people do the same thing. Perhaps I was born too early in the church and have not been properly educated to Twentieth Century methods. I think that probably Mr..Scroggs would succeed better as a professor in some educational institution than as a minister, and yet he has done good work for the Board of Home Missions in the past. The public school which he had during the winter of 1900-01 was exceptionally good and won the highest comments from the parents of the children under his care. When he went there the community had been filled with these misrepresentations to injure him and he succeeded in living them down and gaining the esteem of the better portion of the community.

I have written a letter somewhat of the same order to Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, of Tacoma, in response to inquiries from him.

Very respectfully yours,

General Agent, Education in Alaska.

p 77 to 90
also copied
in Book p 34

B.T.H.

November 20, 9.

Mr. Tappan Adney,
Care Society Prevention Cruelty to Animals,
Madison Ave. and 26th St., New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Adney:

I send you, under separate enclosure, the Annual Reindeer Reports for 1900 and 1901, which I understand are necessary to complete your file.

Respectfully yours,

General Agent, Education in Alaska.

E.T.H.

November 18, 2.

Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows,
20 Central Avenue,
Tompkinsville, N. Y.

My dear Friend:

Enclosed find corrected copy of my address at Lake Mohonk ready for the printer.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education in Alaska.

Enclosure:

ALASKA

-By-

Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

I am allowed 30 minutes in which to speak for one-fifth of the United States! Consequently I shall have to deal in generalities rather than in details.

Alaska is in a transition condition. Ten years ago it was considered out of the world; to-day it is in the center of that marvelous movement looking to the development of the commerce of the Pacific---the half-way house between California, Oregon and Washington, and Siberia, Japan, China, and the Philippines.

When two or three years ago there came a crisis in the war with Spain, and it became necessary to send additional troops to the Philippines in the shortest possible time the great army transports loaded with men and munitions of war were sent from Seattle to Manila by way of Alaska as the shortest route to Manila. From Seattle to Manila by the way of the Aleutian Islands is one thousand miles shorter than by the way of the Hawaiian Islands.

Travelers en route between Asia and America on clear days have magnificent views of the rugged, snow-crowned peaks of the Aleutian Islands.

In recognition of the movement of commerce the Government has set apart land on Amaknak Island, Alaska, for a naval coaling station.

Alaska's transition is also manifest in its changing resources. Twenty years ago the only thing considered of value in Alaska was its furs. To-day the fur trade is practically extinct, but in place thereof we have gold and silver, copper, tin, coal and oil---(for a "gusher" has been struck this fall). There are even agricultural products. I know everybody looks skeptical about that, but

Since the Government has established an agricultural experiment station there it has been demonstrated that Alaska has agricultural possibilities.

There is a transition in the population. In my early addresses at the annual conferences of the friends of the Indians I congratulated myself that I had found a region where the white man would never want to go, and the native would never be displaced. But the time has come and the transition has commenced. The native is fading away before the thousands and tens of thousands that are coming rapidly into that country. The mining district practically covers the whole of it, a region as large as New England, the Middle and Western States combined. The "Klondike" itself is just over the edge on the Canadian side of the international boundary line. From the "Klondike" the mining region passes westward 2,000 miles across Alaska, until another center is found at Nome near to Bering Straits. Nome sends out $10,000,000 world of gold this year and the hardy miners and prospectors are pushing hundreds of miles north of the Arctic Circle. As I was leaving Nome a few weeks ago a vessel was departing loaded with prospectors who expected to spend the winter 500 miles north of the Arctic Circle. There has scarcely been a stream found in Central Alaska where men have not found gold. The question is whether it is in sufficient quantities to pay for working.

Yes, a transition in population has come. The white men are pouring in and with them whiskey and syphilitic diseases, and the native population is fading away before them. In the past four years in the Seward Peninsula, a region larger than New England, it is estimated that from one-third to one-half of the entire Eskimo population has gone down to death. It was not all due to whiskey and disease, but their systems had been so weakened that when, in 1900, grip and measles came they simply died. There is also a transition in the character of the mission work. In the seventies and early eighties the population of Alaska was almost exclusively aboriginal, and this shaped the lines of mission work. Hereafter mission work to the Aborigines will gradually lose its present prominence and church work for the whites will become more and more prominent.

There is in Alaska among the aboriginal population four principal families. All intelligent people are acquainted with the fact that Greenland and Labrador are peopled with Eskimo, but comparatively few realize that the Eskimo extend across the American Continent from Labrador to Bering Strait and from Bering Strait south to the Aleutian Islands and from Unimak Pass along the North Pacific coast almost to the base of Mount St. Elias in Southeastern Alaska, so that the three great ocean sides of Alaska are occupied by Eskimo or Innuit population. They are a sea-faring people.

Passing from the coasts into the interior of Alaska are found the beginning of the Athabascan family, extending across the continent from Central Alaska down to Minnesota.

Inhabiting the Aleutian Islands are the Aleuts, a very small people in number for they were almost exterminated by Russian civilization. It is one of the interesting facts of history that when our American Revolution was just beginning, the Aleut Revolution was just coming to a close. Ours lasted eight years; theirs for fifty years. For half a century the native people of the Aleutian group fought the power of Russia and only succumbed after almost the entire population was annihilated.

Then in Southeastern Alaska are the ten tribes of the Thlingets, speaking a common language. Missionary work and civilization commenced among the latter in 1877.

The Aleuts having been under Russian civilization for a century have been brought into the Russian Greek church, and they are all baptised members of that church, adults and children. But the

Eskimo, the Athabascans and the Thlingets were still heathen at the commencement of the American occupation. Among the Thlingets mission work was commenced at Fort Wrangell under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church by Mrs. A. R. McFarland and myself, August 10, 1877. A few months a Roman Catholic father came and commenced the work of that church in Alaska. The success of the Presbyterian missions in Southeastern Alaska among the natives was so great as to attract the attention of the entire Christian world. Stimulated by this success the other great missionary societies commenced preparations to also open missions at Fort Wrangell and Sitka at the side of the Presbyterians.

The establishment of these several missions among so few people (1,500) would be a waste of men and money, and the introduction of the diversities that exist among us a hindrance to mission work.

To prevent this a convention was called at the Methodist Book Rooms, January, 1880, of the various missionary societies and an equitable division of the field was allotted to the different denominations. The Presbyterians being already established in Southeastern Alaska, that field was assigned to them. Since 1877 they have spent $750,000 in their efforts to elevate, civilize and Christianize the natives of Southeastern Alaska, which shows the energy and zeal that they have put into this work. They have had fruit of course; they have seven native churches with over 1,000 native communicants and have now a second generation started in Christian citizenship. There has been a continuous religious revival in that section for three years. Eighteen months ago an old chief, who raised a rebellion in 1877, gave his own heart to Christ and is throwing the same fire into his evangelistic work for the benefit of his relatives as he did into his persecution of Christian natives.

The Baptists took their field 622 miles West on Wood Island, near the Kenai Peninsula, west of Sitka, embracing Kodiak and adjacent islands, Kenai Peninsula, and the regions bordering on Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound. Their first mission was erected on Wood Island in the harbor of Kodiak.

Prince William Sound is the coming center of Alaska, a region in which Valdez will be the largest town. The route from Valdez to Eagle is to have a telegraph line established by the Government. Eagle is in telegraphic communication with Lake Mohonk. There are large copper mines north of Valdaz. From Skagway, in Southeastern Alaska, a railway crosses the mountains 120 miles, and will ultimately be continued down the Yukon Valley to Bering Strait. The children of to-day will some of them live to take a sleeper in New York and go to Paris through a tunnel under Bering Strait.. Two islands, one belonging to the United States and one to Russia, lie in the Strait. Thus the citizens of the United States and citizens of Russia live within a couple of miles of each other, and the United States in bounded on the west by Russia.

Six hundred and twenty two miles west of the Baptists at Wood Island is Unalaska, the center of the Methodist field, where they have established a good, strong, efficient work, built out of the waifs who have been discarded by the Russian-Greek church. The Methodist field extends the whole length of the Aleutian Islands. Their orphanage at Unalaska has been named the Jesse Lee Home.

The Moravians went 840 miles to the northeast of Unalaska and selected the valleys of the Kuskokwin and Nushagak Rivers where they have secured a large following.. In some of their villages they have evening vespers every night. When bed-time comes, the church-bell rings and the entire population, except the little ones, go to church, and a young man, who has been taught a little English, reads a passage from the Bible, explains it in the native tongue, leads them in prayer in their own tongue, and they go home and go to bed. Where can you find a better record in New England or in New York or in the most favored place in the United States?

On the Delta and in the valley of the great Yukon the Roman Catholics have a number of missions. Their principal station and leading schools are at Holy Cross Mission, 410 miles from the mouth of the river.

In the same Yukon Valley are the principal missions of the Alaskan natives of the Episcopal Church, the best equipped of which are at Anvik, 457 miles from the mouth of the river; St. James Mission, 897 miles; and Fort Yukon, 1,353 miles. The Church of England has maintained missions for nearly 60 or 70 years on the Canadian side of the boundary line.

One hundred and fifty miles north of Anvik is the successful mission of the Swedish Evangelical Church at Unalaklik, and a few miles further west, on Golofnin Bay, their second mission.

Two hundred miles west of Golofnin is located at Teller Reindeer Station, Port Clarence, an orphanage of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod of North America. The orphanages at Teller, Golofnin and Unalaklik largely grew out of the epidemic of 1900 when so many Eskimo died and the missionaries took charge of the orphan children.

One hundred miles west of Teller, at Cape prince of Wales on Bering Strait, facing Asia, is the mission of the American Missionary Association (Congregational). At this point they have built up a good, strong church from unpromising Eskimo elements.

Two hundred miles northeast of the Congregationalists in the Arctic Ocean is the "Friends'" Mission at Kotzebue. The Friends also have missions at Douglass and Kaake in Southeast Alaska.

Two hundred miles Northwest of the Friends is an Episcopal

[illegible]

And 350 miles north of the Arctic Circle is a Presbyterian Mission at Point Barrow, being the second most northern mission station on earth, Upernavik, Greenland, being twenty miles further north. At Point Barrow is a Presbyterian missionary and wife, and a Government teacher and wife.

Two hundred and fifty miles south of Bering Strait and within [illegible] of the main coast of Asia is Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, [illegible] stations of the Presbyterian Church. Point Barrow, Point Hope, and Gambell have practically but one mail and one communication a year with the outside world. The Rev. and Mrs. S. R. Spriggs, of Point Barrow, have returned to the States for the first time in three years and through the hospitality of Mr. Smiley will be here tomorrow. [illegible] went out from New York and have spent three years [illegible] from all the world with a mail once a year brought by the [illegible] revenue cutter. They have come to rest for a year, [illegible] I do not think the calls of the churches for mission addresses will [illegible] much rest.

What are the results of these missions? From five to ten thousand of the native population through these various organizations have been brought more or less under Gospel influences. Three or four thousand can be classed among those that we call communicants and many thousands of the children are in school.

In addition to the mission schools the United States Government has 28 public schools of which probably 20 are exclusively for the natives.

If you ask the average miner the result of missionary work, he will tell you that there are no results whatever from these 25 years' work of the churches in Alaska. He does not stop to think [illegible] in that country as the result of that work. During the past few years many thousands of white men have gone from all parts of this country to the Alaska gold mines. Some of them have penetrated hundreds of miles north of the Arctic Circle, and have found that if they treat the natives fairly that they can go anywhere in safety. If the miner is starving the native will divide with him his last bit of fish. Why is it that the white man can go everywhere? The miner will tell you that it is because the people are so docile, but his knowledge of American history is very slight. As late as 1877 Sitka was a fortified town, guarded by a detachment of United States troops and every night before sundown the guard was turned out to search and see that no native was inside the stockade. The gates were barred and locked until sunrise the next morning. The miner does not remember that at St. Michael was another Russian post with a stockade, and that as late as 1880 they did not consider themselves safe from the native population. When the United States sent a scientific expedition to Point Barrow under the charge of an army officer they had a mounted cannon trained on the native village. Only twelve years ago (1890) it was proposed to establish a mission at Bering Strait and place a couple of men up there 2,000 miles from any policeman or any court or other protection. People said the revenue cutter will not be out of sight before they are both massacred. No whaler for ten years had dared drop anchor at that point over night, although some of them had large crews armed with Winchester rifles and guns. But the Congregational Church placed two men there and they were left without any protection for twelve months, except the protection of God, and the mission has made it safe for whaler or miner. One of those young men has just resigned after 13 years' service because the six children that have been born there needed better educational facilities than they could have in that part of the country. Another young man, his wife and mother-in-law and children have gone to take the vacated place. Now a miner can drop in and spend the night or a dozen nights in perfect safety in that place, because missions have been established there ten or fifteen years. Yet these very miners, whose lives have been spared, will tell you that missions are a complete failure in Alaska. They will point out to the group of natives, dirty and ragged, with unkempt children, and say: "Do you think ye can do anything with them?" A gentleman coming down from the mines five years ago, a Chicago millionaire, called at the Methodist mission school at Unalaska, and saw an Aleut girl, her father being dead and her mother an ignorant, dissolute drinking woman. The gentleman said he wished he could take the child to Chicago. He did so and put her in the best public school in the city. There were 1,200 children in that school of our best American citizenship and that girl stood side by side with those 1,200 children for five years, passing from the third to the eighth grade. Last spring, at the close of the eighth grade, she took the gold medal at the head of that school. A competitor of that poor Aleut girl was the daughter of the President of Chicago's Board of Education. And yet we are told that you cannot do anything with them.

Many of you remember young Marsden, a pure-blooded native of Alaska, who, a few years ago, came to Mohonk to plead for his people, and the Conference helped him through his college course at Marietta. Afterwards in Cincinnati he took a course in law and one in theology at the same time, a man of master mind that seemed to grasp whatever it took hold of. To-day in Southeastern Alaska, with his little launch "The Marietta", the Rev. Edward Marsden is preaching to his people in eighteen different places, carrying the gospel into all that region of Alaska, a master workman that no church would be ashamed to have in any Presbytery. And yet you are told that "You cannot do anything with those dirty brats!"

Another girl taken from Sitka to New Jersey is now a young woman who will stand side by side with the better class of our American womanhood in her intellectuality. She would be admitted to any Browning Club in Boston. For the last ten years she has been in Alaska teaching among her own people. She is named Frances Willard for that noble woman of whom you have all heard. She has taken the Thlinget language and reduced it scientifically to a written language for the first time, and her Thlinget and English Grammar and Vocabulary is ready for the publisher. And yet "You cannot do anything with those brats!" Two of the native young men who came out of the Sitka school went to a salmon cannery and saved their wages, bought merchandise and started a store with $200. A trader in the neighborhood wanted them to go into partnership with him, but they declined. Then he tried to undersell them and put his prices down below cost, but the friends of those boys stood by them and when their stock was used up their friends bought goods from the other trader at the reduced price and turned them over to these boys. They might have kept it up to this time if the trader had not found it out and learned also that he could not "freeze out those brats". They amassed $1,000, bought machinery for a steam sawmill, and are doing a large business in making boxes for the canneries and in supplying white men with lumber.

Other boys have learned carpentry at the Sitka school and at least 150 of the "brats" that have gone out from the Sitka school are making their own living and are respected citizens of the United States in that country. And this work is going on. If the churches in the different denominations had done more work, there would have been more of these scholars. It is a question of environment and not of heredity in Alaska; they have the intellect; they only need the chance to become honest citizens of this country. That is what we are pleading of the churches and the Government to give us, more facilities, that the remnant of this people so rapidly passing away may be brought into Christian citizenship.

Mr. JOHNSTON: I do not see upon the map before us any places where the Russian church is doing work. The Russian church had been working in Alaska for a hundred years. I am impressed with the greatness and humanity of Russia. I know myself personally the Bishop of Alaska and the work he is doing. I think it is a matter of regret that we should be left with the impression that the Russian church is doing no work there, or bad work.

Dr. JACKSON: This map was not designed to show all of the mission stations. It was made to show the mission work of the Protestant churches. The Roman Catholics have many stations which are not marked here. There would not be room on the map to put in all the Greek chapels where services are conducted by natives. The gentleman says that he is acquainted with the Russian work in Alaska. I trust he has read the United States census report of 1880 wherein the Bishop of the Russian-Greek Church, Innokentius Veniaminoff, a remarkable man, a man afterwards made Metropolitan of the entire Russian-Greek church, the highest position obtainable in that church, has written a history of the Russian occupation of Alaska, and a more bitter arraignment of the Russian government and Russian civilization and the treatment of the natives cannot be found on the pages of history than that written by the highest prelate of the Russian-Greek church. I know the present Russian-Greek Bishop. He is a good man, the best man they have had in that country for 25 years. If he is continued for ten years he will make a complete change in the condition of the Russian-Greek Church among these people. But in the past it has not been a record that the Russian-Greek church itself has been proud of. They have a very few schools and the teaching has been largely in the Russian language. Up to within the last three years a large proportion of the Russian priests have opposed English education. They have fought the Government public schools right and left. The present Bishop is trying to make a change. The priest at Unalaska has a charge that extends a thousand miles and only gets around once a year, and not always then. It is impossible for one man to take of all the souls in a group of islands a thousand miles long. The work has to be left to ignorant Aleuts who read the service in the chapels. The gentleman who has spoken will find in my published maps that the Greek mission stations are printed as well as of all other denominations.

Mr. JOHNSTON: Will you put them on this one?

Dr. JACKSON: I don't know whether I will or not.

Mr. JOHNSTON: Don't you think you are unfair? Don't you think that a spirit of sectarianism which the Twentieth Century will do away with?

Mr. Smiley next.

B.T.H.

November 28, 2.

Rev. R. G. McNiece, D. D.,
1248 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sir:

Yours of October 17th, conveying the data for which I made inquiries with regard to the schools of higher education in Utah, and also yours of October 25th, with regard to college matters, are received. They came about the time that I was stricken down with inflammation of the bladder and have been out of the office for ~~about~~ a month.

Now, specially with regard to yours of the 25th, permit me to say that I have not had at any time any plan with reference to a church organization in connection with the chapel built on the College grounds by the bequest of Mrs. Temple. It was simply a separate, individual building for church and religious services for the students of the College primarily, as they come and go every four years; and also, for families of professors and in ~~many~~ some cases, for parents ~~will~~ who remove to the neighborhood of the College for the purpose of having their children at home during their education. ~~and it would be a convenient and appropriate place for them~~

~~also to attend religious servic~~e.

During these many years that I have been in mission work, I have been invited to address on mission topics all the colleges connected with the Presbyterian Church and many that were not so connected, so that I am familiar with this branch of college work and never had any idea in regard to a church organization in connection with this chapel. During the early years of a college a room set apart for religious worship in one of their buildings is usually sufficient, and would be sufficient in the case of Westminster College if no fund had been provided specially for the erection of a church building in connection with the College. That entirely alters the situation so far as we at Salt Lake are concerned.

Now it is barely possible that we could ~~make put~~ expend the chapel money in~~to~~ our main building, setting apart a room for the chapel, and yet meet the terms and intent of the will and also the approval of the heirs (interested parties), but while this is possible I do not think it is probable. If, for instance, the $6,400.00 that it is proposed to put into a church building is put into the main building, unless it all goes into that part of the main building which is set apart for chapel purposes it is not used for a church and the balance, beyond the need of the chapel room, that goes into the main building for other purposes would not be in accordance with the spirit or terms of the will. If, therefore, you were to place the whole $6,400. into the building of the chapel room it will cost but a trifle more to build that chapel separate, the only saving being a portion of the joint wall between the chapel room and the main building.

I, however, have good reason to believe that if that plan is attempted the heirs will be dissatisfied and possibly will try to break the will on the ground of misapplication of funds. I feel certain that they would not be satisfied with such a movement as the erection of a joint building. I would not be so satisfied myself, if I was in their place. Moreover, from my knowledge of Mrs. Temple's character, I know that if it had been presented to her before her death to make such a bequest she would have made it, but if the proposition in connection with such a bequest had been presented to her of allowing the funds for the church building to go into a portion of a general building accommodated for recitation and dormitory purposes, she would have declined to have given anything. She desired to honor her father and husband, but with her views I am satisfied it would not have met her approval to have had a joint building. She would have maintained that that was not honoring her dearest friends sufficiently,---that they should have a building exclusively devoted to their honor and not a mere attachment to another and a larger building. When she desired to honor those same parties in Washington City she put in the neighborhood of $80,000. into the building, and that is an indication of her way of looking at things.

Now, as said at the outset, while it is possible that our former plans might be carried out, of a joint building, without creating any disturbance or giving us any trouble, yet the plan of a separate building is so simple and so beyond the chance of any future trouble that I feel we would make a great mistake if we do not thus use the money.

I note, that you say that the church might not be used for some time. Certainly not until we get our main building and transfer the schools to it; but, under the circumstances, it is better to put up the church and let it remain unused for a year or two rather than jeopardize the money which is back of it. A railroad company proposing to build across a great stretch of country will oftentimes go into some narrow ravine or pass through the mountains where there is only room for one roadbed and spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in building that roadbed through that pass and as yet no connections at either end of the pass, and that roadbed may lay unused for several years, until in the progress of the building of the road a connection shall be made over the roadbed through the pass. They do it simply to secure themselves, and consider it a wise use of money; and so this separate chapel building on the College grounds will ward off much danger and allay many suspicions and settle matters definitely so far as that bequest is concerned.

I thought at one time just as all the others did, that an arrangement of a chapel room in the main building might suffice for a while, but the more I have conversed with lawyers on the subject the more I am satisfied it would be a dangerous thing for us to do; that our only safe course is the plain, wise course of a separate building named "Gunton Temple". That complies with all the terms of the bequest. It is without any evasion or makeshift in it and will satisfy the heirs, who, some of them, would be very glad to break the will and have that portion of the estate divided among themselves. The original heirs are passing away and their property is passing into the hands of their children who naturally would not feel asmuch interest in the matter as their parents and who might not be averse to trying to get hold of the money to increase their own funds.

The matter has given me a great deal of worry in the last few months and I have made it the subject of prayer and thought and inquiry as I have met lawyers that are acquainted with the condition of the Code of this District.

I feel that Mr. Bailey is going to get the money for the main college building and the erection of the chapel I know will help us in the matter. This very afternoon the Presbyterian women of Pennsylvania are holding meetings of special prayer in behalf of Utah. If God, through these meetings, stirs up the women of Pennsylvania to a clear conception of the conditions in Utah, it will be a very great help in raising money. Mrs. Bailey, President of the Synodical Society, writes me by to-day's mail that the ladies of Harrisburg of all the protestant churches have united in this afternoon of prayer for Utah. I presume the other churches in other places will unite with the Presbyterian ladies in similar union meetings in this behalf. This one thing has given me more encouragement than anything that has recently occurred, for when God leads the church to earnest, wrestling prayer the hour of help is near at hand.

You have seen the confidential action of the women of Pennsylvania and the Synod of Baltimore with regard to a woman's building on the College grounds as a memorial to Mrs. James. This will probably come in the year 1904. If, in the mean time, Col. Ferry's family should be led to build the woman's building to be named after the family, it will be needed. Perhaps the building in memory of Mrs. James' work might be the replacing of the Collegiate Institute building on the school grounds.

Remember me very kindly to your family.

I had Brother Bailey and his family to dinner with us yesterday.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

S.T.S.

November 29,

Rev. Luther M. Scroggs,
North Yakima, Washn.

My dear Brother:

Yours of October 10th has been upon my desk for some time, but since its arrival I have been home for a month with a severe illness.

A few days ago, in response to his own letter, I wrote the Rev. Dr. Hayden, of your City, as State Clerk of the Presbytery of Central Washington, refuting the injurious statements of the Rev. Dr. S. Hall Young. I think Dr. Hayden will let you have a copy of the letter if you apply to him.

Trusting that your health is improving since your return to the States, and also that of your wife, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education in Alaska.

P

B.T.

November 29, 1902.

Mrs. Charles L. Bailey,

31 S. Front St., Harrisburg, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Bailey:

Yours of the 26th is received.

In reply I would say that I do not know the intentions of the President with regard to the admission of New Mexico and Arizona. The general tone of the newspaper press would seem to indicate that he will recommend their admission to statehood. The message, however, will probably be published on Monday afternoon, and we will then know his attitude. I do not see any way of preventing the admission of those territories unless the petitions which are sent in from all over the country by those who are awake to the dangers shall so impress Congress that it will let the matter lie over for the present.

Please accept thanks for your church calendar, with the announcements. I hope that you had a large and solemn meeting yesterday on the Mormon question. If the people of Pennsylvania could be aroused to the real situation it would be a long step forward in arresting the attention of the rest of the country.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

2

B.T.W.

December 1, 2.

The Wisdom Publishing Co.,
Winthrop Building, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:

My subscription for the "Wisdom" ran out during a sickness in which I was unable to attend to business. I now desire to discontinue the magazine, and enclose you six cents for the three copies which I have had on the second volume. You will please take my name from your list.

Respectfully yours,

Enclosure.

P

B.T.H.

December 8, 2.

Mrs. J. Livingstone Taylor,
Taylorhurst, Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Taylor:

I have sent you two packages of circulars and leaflets on the Mormon question; also copy of the last Reindeer Report.

Since you saw me at Pittsburg I have been very sick, which will account for the delay in sending the circulars. I am again at the office, but not very strong. I have sent the Mormon leaflets also to Mrs. Samuel Mather.

I hope, with the multiplicity of your engagements and responsibilities, that you will not forget to try and arrange a parlor meeting on the Morman question for me at the parlors of Mrs. Mather, as you seem to think that that would be the best place to attempt to get a parlor meeting. If it should be convenient to hold such a meeting at the beginning or close of ~~the~~ a week I could spend Sabbath in Cleveland and doubtless one or more of the pastors might wish me to address their congregations.

Trusting that you are in good health, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

X

S.J.H.

December 2, 2.

Mr. Wm. Wadhams,
Care Rev. J. T. Lee, D. D.,
Chambers-Wylie Church, Philadelphia.

My dear Mr. Wadhams:

Yours of the 1st is received and I am very glad to know that you and Mrs. Wadhams are in this part of the country.

I expect to be in Washington during December and will be glad to call upon you and see you when you arrive. Please notify me which hotel you will stop at and myself and some of the ladies of the family will call.

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

B.T.H.

December 3, 2.

Miss S. Catherine Rue,

Woman's Board Home Missions,

156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

My dear Miss Rue:

Your application for spare copies of Facts and Figures of Alaska, is received.

Upon examination I find that we are entirely out of it. In the place thereof I send you sixty copies of the pamphlet edition of the Educational Report which you can send to your auxiliaries in the place of Facts and Figures when they order any. If you need more, let me know. I will try to keep you going until I can rewrite Facts and Figures.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

The [illegible] [illegible]
Washington D.C.
[illegible] 4th 1902

[illegible] the Ohio Wes-
leyan University, Delaware [illegible]
Dear Sir:

Yours of [illegible] 29th is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 54. [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] June 1st 1902.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I remain
Very truly yours
Sheldon Jackson

Washington Dec 8th 2

Mr Albert F. Pinkham
Absaraka N.D.

Dear Sir

A few hours after mailing you a letter this morning, yours of the 2nd arrived with Check for one thousand dollars. to apply on land. I will write you again as soon as I have time to look into matters

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

B.T.H.

1902.
December 6, 2.

Mr. George T. B. Davis,
Office of "Ram's Horn",
110 La Salle Ave., Chicago.

Dear Mr. Davis:

Yours of December 3d is received. In reply permit me to say that I do not consider Mr. Duncan's work as the "greatest feat in the entire history of missions". He has done a great work, but Mr. Karlson of Unalaklik and the Moravian Missionaries on the Kuskokwim have done as great a work as Mr. Duncan for the number of years that they have been on the field; also the work at the Sitka Presbyterian Mission has, during the length of time it has been at work, accomplished as much. But this is no disparagement to Mr. Duncan's work. He has done an unusual work, and so have the others. His work may, to the outsider that does not take the time to go to the bottom of things, make more show than the others', but remember that he has been from two to three times as many years doing it. At the same time the work done by the Presbyterian missions in Southeast Alaska in half the time has really accomplished as much.

Mr. Duncan is in the position of one who has done a great work, but has failed to make progress at the same time with his people, and is now hedging and limiting his work by trying to keep things as they were forty years ago. If you are long with him you may perhaps see this yourself, and you certainly will if, in your investigations, you get down to the foundations. You will also probably hear frequent references to the want of success of all other Christian workers among the Alaskan natives. This feeling of Mr. Duncan's has been so strong, that he only knows how to manage the natives that it has, in a measure, estranged him from his fellow-workers in Christ, and he has taken lately for friend and adviser a man who ~~was~~ is a very wicked man, who has also been greatly opposed to missions in Alaska. Possibly their mutual opposition to the missionaries has thrown them together.

If I could have a talk with you I could explain things as I cannot by letter. Notwithstanding all this, I want you to go, if you can, to Alaska and visit Mr. Duncan. I have great admiration for him and I think can appreciate the great work which he has done. But do not confine your investigations to Metlakahtla; also drop in and see Rev. Edward Marsden at Saxman. He is one of the brightest and best educated of the native young men of that country. Also, if you can possibly get there, go to Jackson and see the great work which has been done for the Hydahs in that vicinity. Also visit Wrangell, Haines and Hoonah; but make your arrangements to stay the longer time among the missions outside of Metlakahtla at Sitka with Mr. Wm. A. Kelly, Superintendent of the Training School, and look around there and investigate matters. Find out the condition of those people before the mission was established and see what wonderful results it has had.

Your visit to Alaska will, I am sure, be very profitable to you and to the church to see what great things God has accomplished in that section.

You can show this letter to Mr. Kelly when you go to Sitka as my letter of introduction to him, but I do not care that you should show it to anyone else as it is, in its nature, confidential.

Wishing you a prosperous trip, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education in Alaska.

S.T.H.

December 8,   2.

Rev. R. G. McNiece, D.D.
1248 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Doctor:

The Bureau of Education has this day sent by registered mail two boxes of books for the College library and unregistered one sack of unbound publications.

I do not think that there is anything in the boxes that the College students would at present care to investigate and, therefore, suggest that they remain boxed until such time as, in the good providence of God, we may have a library building or some place for them.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

P

B.T.H.

December 16, 2.

Rev. George Edwards,
1055 North Warren Street,
Helena, Montana.

Dear Brother:

Please accept thanks for a copy of the Minutes of the Synod of Montana containing historical sketch. If I ever find time, I am going to look up the question of Rev. Mr. Price, concerning whom I spoke in a newspaper article in 1872.

Have you ever received a copy of a little monograph published for private distribution among friends, "Sheldon Jackson, Moderator"? If not, it will afford me pleasure to send you a copy for the hisotrical library of the Synod or State. The compilation was made for my children and more intimate circle of friends.

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

P

B.T.H.

December 16, 2.

Mrs. Robert A. Miller,

37 Marina St., Ponce, P. R.

Dear Madam:

Yours of November 25th is received and, in accordance with your request, I return you the slips which you so kindly forwarded me. In company with others, I am endeavoring to found a Christian College in Salt Lake City. As you know, the progress of Mormanism in the United States is arousing the attention of the best thinking people, as it is a great danger both to our churches and our free institutions. At present there seems to be no other way of meeting the foe except through gospel and Christian instruction. The different churches of the United States have a series of grammar mission schools, a few of them have academies, and now we are trying to secure a college so that a Morman child can be taken through the entire curriculim from the kindergarten through college and be turned out into active life a redeemed soul fitted for Christian citizenship. This is so urgent and its needs so great that I am compelled to deny myself all other forms of benevolence and concentrate everything upon this one institution. The same is largely true of my circle of friends who are interested with me in this work.

I shall be very glad to receive a copy of your report on industrial work when it is printed.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

Enclosures.

P

R.T.J.

December 16, 2.

Rev. Hugh W. Gilchrist,
San Alselmo, California.

Sir:

The circular of the Seminary for assistance in raising $15,000 is received, and it would give me very great pleasure to give the small amount that I could raise for that purpose, but I have started in to help found Westminster College, Salt Lake City, and I am denying myself the privilege to give to anything else because of the necessities of that College, which I trust may be a feeder to our Seminary at San Francisco.

Trusting that you enjoy your new field of labor, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Education in Alaska.

[illegible]

[illegible] Taylor,

[illegible] Prospect St., Cleveland, O.

[illegible] Mrs. Taylor:

Yours of the 12th is received and noted.

The ladies of Titusville and Erie are preparing [illegible] the question of Mormanism and the Westminster College [illegible] 18th of January. As that is so near to Cleveland, [illegible] the convenience of the friends in Cleveland, that would be [illegible] to come. A parlor meeting on the 17th or 18th [illegible] services in the churches on Sabbath, the 18th, [illegible] some one or more of the ministers or for the [illegible] church in your City. However if that time is not [illegible] Cleveland alone. I will [illegible] Washington on some other date [illegible] the month I [illegible] to [illegible]

Sheldon Jackson

[illegible]

December 1[illegible], [illegible]2.

Mrs. [illegible] Taylor,

[illegible] Prospect St. Cleveland, O.

Dear Mrs. Taylor:

Yours of the 12th is received and noted.

The ladies of Titusville and Erie are preparing parlor meetings on the question of Mormanism and the Westminster College from the [illegible] to the 16th of January. As that is so near to Cleveland, if it [illegible] the convenience of the friends in Cleveland, that would be a good time for me to come. A parlor meeting on the 17th or 19th or 20th and then services in the churches on Sabbath, the 18th, as might be convenient for some one or more of the ministers or for the vacant Presbyterian Church in your City. However if that time is not convenient, I will come, if necessary, for Cleveland alone. I will come to Cleveland direct from Washington on some other date and return to Washington. It may be that later in the month I shall be called to Chicago, when it would be also convenient to stop at Cleveland either going or returning.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA.

Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education, Alaska Division,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1902.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit to you the Twelfth Annual Report on the Introduction of Reindeer into Alaska.

The year 1902 has been a prosperous one for the reindeer herds in Alaska. During the Spring 1,654 fawns were born and during the Summer 30 deer were purchased, which, added to existing herds in the country, makes a total of 5,148.

These reindeer are distributed as follows: 646 loaned to missionary stations of the Presbyterian, Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran, Moravian, Friends, and Roman Catholic mission stations; 499 loaned to 5 Laplanders; 1,025 are the property of the Congregational, Swedish Evangelical mission, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran, Moravian, Friends, and Roman Catholic mission stations; and 2,609 belong to 44 Eskimo herders; and 369 are still remaining in the Government herd to be hereafter loaned.

In connection with the herds are 57 Eskimo apprentices learning the care and management of the deer.

The winter of 1901-2 was a favorable one for the reindeer industry. While it was the coldest since 1894 (44° below zero at Teller) there were few prolonged storms. The snow-fall was light and there was no thaw during the fall that resulted in covering the moss with ice as was the case the previous year, hence ~~there was~~ the reindeer had easy access to [illegible] the moss under the snow. The spring came unusually early and was mild and dry, which was favorable during the fawning season.

Personnel: Local Superintendents: Samuel R. Spriggs, Point Barrow; Robert Samms, Kotzebue; W. T. Lopp, Cape Prince of Wales; Tolef L. Brevig, Teller; Dr. Edgar O. Campbell, Gambell (St. Lawrence Island); O. P. Anderson, Golofnin; Axel E. Karlson, Unalaklik (Eaton); Adolf Stecker, Kuskokwim; Julius Jetté, Nulato. Assistants: William Albert Eagan, Gambell. Laplander Teachers: Alfred Salmonsen Nilima, Kotzebue; Nils Klemetsen, Teller; Per Larsen Anti, Gambell; Isak Andersen Bango, Nulato; Nils Persen Bals and Per Nilsen Bals, Kuskokwim. Eskimo Herders and Apprentices:

Point Barrow: Tokpuk,Segevan, Paneoneo, Otpelle, Ungawishak, Powun, Panigeo, and Ingnoven.

Kotzebue: Minungon, Oghoalook, and Okamon.

Cape Prince of Wales: George Ootewna, Stanley Kio-year-zruk, James Keok, Thomas So-kwee-na, E-nung-wo-uk, Frank I-ya-tung-ak,

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Ib-i-ou-o, Sin-kok, Kar-mun, Oblee, Ong-na-look, Masoak, Ok-nak-look, and Te-o-mok.

Gambell(St. Lawrence Island): Sepilla, Putlkinhok, and Pinink.

Teller: Coxrook, Kozetuk, Serawlook, Zoolook, Neeluk, Ablikak, Sekeaglook, Erlingnuk, Ahmahkdoolik, Dunnak, and Nunahzarlook.

Golovin: Constantine Toktok, John Aungadligak, Albert Pawane, and Benjamin Jutmans; Mrs. Dexter.

Eaton: Okitkon, Tatpan, Nellagaroak, Stephan Ivanoff, Mary Antisarlook, Kotook, Angalook, Sagoonuk, Aseebuk, Avogook, Ann Kruvanik, Chipau, Beekunah, Oochacktoak, and Moses.

Nulato: Stephen Annu, Alexander Kulang, and John Korendelsi.

Kuskokwim: Wasili and Robert.

STATIONS.

Point Barrow: From the statistical table it will be noticed that the reindeer herd at this station is increasing in numbers. The whole region abounds in moss and there is no difficulty with regard to pasturage. The main drawback in the past has been a Northeast blizzard that has come invariably as the fawning season commenced. This year, during the fawning season, the wind blew a gale and the snow filled the air so as to make it almost impossible to keep track of the fawns at all. ~~It is probable, however, that i~~ In time ~~some~~ a more sheltered location will ~~may~~ be found in that region of the country to which the herd can be driven in the spring. During last season the herd that was at Point Hope, owned by two native herders, was driven north to Point Barrow and combined with the herd at that place, Making a total of 623 head. They arri~~ving~~ed on Thanksgiving Day.

Kotzebue: This station was established on the 16th of December, 1901, by the arrival of a herd of deer which had been set apart and started from Teller Reindeer Station the previous 11th of November. After the arrival of the herd Mr. Alfred Nilima, the Lapp in charge of the deer, selected a winter pasturage East of the Noatak River where there was plenty of wood for camp use and protection afforded the deer by the broken country. Fawning began on April 20th and on the next day the herd was driven across Hotham Inlet on the ice to the peninsula where the herd was kept during the summer. On May 2d Alfred Nilima, the principal herder, was married to Alice F. Fruhling, an Eskimo woman educated at the Friends' Mission.

Cape Prince of Wales: Since the commencement of this herd in 1894 to the present year it has been under the charge of Mr. W. T. Lopp, missionary of the American Missionary Association at Cape Prince of Wales. Owing to the necessity of educating his children Mr. Lopp felt compelled to resign his position and return to the States. His place has been taken by Mr. Hugh J. Lee, of Meriden, Conn., who, with his family, has removed to the Station. The herd hasbeen kept about forty miles Northeast of the Cape. Eight of the herders of this station are self-supporting.

During the year sixty deer were lost through disease and accident, 36 butchered, and 11 sled deer sold. According to the herders, ~~335~~ 501 fawns were born. Ten died from unknown causes and twelve from desertion by young mothers, leaving 479 living fawns. ~~Ten died from unknown causes, and twelve from desertion by young mothers, leaving 313 living fawns.~~ If the count is

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correct the net gain for the year is 206, making the herd number 987. In changing watches in foggy weather the herders think they may have failed to count a number of fawns, so they feel safe in saying that they have at least 1,000 deer in the herd. Attempt was made in September to count and mark all the deer, but a series of rain-storms prevented completion of the work.

G[redacted]l: This ~~congregation~~ Mission has long since returned to the Bureau of Education the 118 deer which formed the nucleus in 1894. This number, now (987) is what remains to ~~them~~ at the Mission

Report from Gambell (St. Lawrence Island) is to the effect that they are proud of their reindeer, after seeing those at Teller Reindeer Station and on board the "Progress" and this year on the "Bear". Okhtokiuk, one of the three apprentices who ~~wax~~ were with the herd during the preceding winter, was discharged by Mr. Egan because of repeated absences from the camp without leave. In his place Mr. Egan had secured Poniu, formerly a resident of Indian Point. The boys have done fairly faithful service during the entire winter.

Mr. Sara was an entire year with the herd and not a single deer was broken to harness or halter; he had kept the herd so ~~close~~ near to the house that the moss was eaten very close, so that the sled deer had to be picketed some distance from the house and the herd kept even farther away. Per Larson Anti, the Laplander, has done good service. His first request was for posts for staking the deer used on the sleds. These were driven in the ground early, in good locations, so when the ground froze the stakes were solid.

As soon as the snow came two deer, named Donder and Blixen, were caught and put through the various stages of breaking. We noticed the tug was chafing the hind legs, causing the deer to pull sideways and often turn around. The tugs were then wrapped in deer- or sheep-skin. When the first two had learned so much that the most that they needed was practice, Anti caught two more, and when these had learned a little the first two were turned loose and two new ones caught. In all nine deer have been more or less broken or trained. One of these was very wild and so plunged at his rope that he threw himself backward breaking his neck. Another was thoughtlessly tied to the stake rope of a second deer and became entangled and choked to death. A third was overloaded in soft snow by Putlkinhok, a rushing, heedless apprentice, and his back strained, causing death in a few weeks.

Two sets of harness have been made, and five pack saddles. Moss was gathered to feed when at the station and also for sick deer.

The herd passed through the winter very successfully, until March and April, when the snow froze so hard it was difficult to get at the moss.

The winter quarters will have to be moved to some place nearer good staking ground and feeding ground, and at the same time it is wanted as near the station as practicable, on account of delivering rations. The establishment of small cabins at various points over the Island is recommended, so that the herd could be kept more closely around the herders' house, and have the herders living in the midst of the herd, the food to be carried to these cabins from either the mission or from a main station easily accessible by boat.

The October and November rations were sent at one time last year by boat, so that when December ration day arrived there was snow enough to sled. The April and May rations were sent down by sled, so that the June could be delivered by boat. It is believed the material for the walls of these cabins could be collected from driftwood along the north shore of the Island.

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Fawning began April 22d and continued throughout May. From 40 does, more than one year old, we had 38 fawns, three dying from accidents and two from other causes. Four fawns were from last year's fawns, of which three died in the cold.

Sepillu promises to make a good deer man; he is also very neat, and is far more thoughtful than the average young man of St. Lawrence Island. The other two boys are not so promising, though they will improve.

Anti came to the station twice, saying his life was in danger. The first time his mind was deranged. He remained two days with Mr. Egan, then went to up to the house. His condition was ascertained and a bed made for himin the sittingroom; always cheerful with him and had music for his amusement, which he greatly enjoyed. He returned asecond time the third or fourth day after that. Living among a thieving, lying set of natives, whom you cannot communicate with except in jargon, might upset a hardier nature than the mild-tempered home-loving Lapps.

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Teller Reindeer Station: The winter was the coldest since 1894, but proved very fine weather for the reindeer. There were few hard storms; the fall of snow was light and there was no thaw during the fall or early winter to cover the pasturage with a coating of ice. The spring came unusually early and was mild and dry, hence no fawns were lost because of coal and wet weather. Of the 276 fawns born, 240 lived. During the winter the herd was pastured on the Ahgeeopuk River, six miles below the usual winter quarters. During the summer they were kept seven miles Northwest from the station. From the Government herd at this station, during the winter of 1901-2, two herds were sent to Kotzebue Sound, one for the Friends' Mission & the other for [illegible] Leaving the station November 12, [illegible] They arrived at Kotzebue on ~~[illegible]~~ December 16, 1901 ~~1901~~. On January 15, 1902, a herd of 100 reindeer was loaned to Per Spein and sent by the way of Golofnin Bay to Eaton Reindeer Station. On the 22d of July the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Mission at this station loaned to Serawlook, Erlingnuk, and Ahmahkdoolik, apprentices, each ten deer from the mission herd. ~~Tatook, Sekeogiook, and Ablikak, herders at this station, each returned to the Government 25 deer, being the repayment of the loan originally made to them by the Government.~~

Golofnin: If present plans are carried out the herd at this station will be increased during the winter by the addition of a herd loaned to Nils Klemetsen by the Government and also by the addition of the herd of Tatook which is to be removed from Eaton to Golofnin.

Eaton (Unalaklik): The herd was wintered as usual at South River, where they were driven early in November. At this place during the year a house was built by Ole Bahr for himself and family and a second house for the use of the native herders jointly.. Late in March the herd was driven from their winter quarters to the fawning ground on the east side of Shaktolik Bay and after fawning were driven to their summer pasturage on Reindeer Peninsula. On December 6, 1901, the herd loaned to the Roman catholics was started for its destination at Nulato in charge of Isak S. Bango. On the 10th of February, 1902, Per Spein, with his herd from Teller, arrived at this station; and on the 27th of February the herd of Mary Antisarlook arrived from Synrock. These two herds were combined under the care of Mr. Spein and driven to good pasturage near Tolstoi Point. During the year several Laplanders have been at this station and the relations between them and the native herders have been entirely harmonious. Here, as elsewhere on the Bering Sea coast, the winter has been unusually pleasant and spring came early and was free from wet, stormy weather.

One corner of the foundation of headquarters building seemed to be giving away and arrangements were made for its repair.

Nulato: The herd received from Eaton in December, 1901, was pastured during the winter at Nelenorotaloten, two miles below Nulato on the banks of the Yukon. In the spring, before the breeding season commenced, they were driven to Rodó'oye, one of the Western summits of the Kayar Mountain range, forty miles south of Nulato.

Kuskokwim: This herd is kept in the mountains 100 miles distant from Bethel, the principal mission station. The distance from the station created some difficulty in sending provisions to the herders. The difficulty, however, will probably be overcome hereafter by transporting to the herd the provisions during the winter when they can be transported by reindeer teams and sleds.

PURCHASE OF REINDEER.

In addition to the 30 deer procured by captain Tuttle, of the Revenue Cutter "Bear", on the coast of Siberia, 61 female deer were purchased from the herders to enable them to procure supplies for their families.

~~in repayment of the original loan made them by the Government.~~

[illegible]. /1654

TABULATED STATEMENT OF REINDEER IN ALASKA, JULY 1, 1902.

1902.

HERDS OF REINDEER.------The following table shows the number of fawns born during the spring of 1902, and the number of domestic reindeer in the nine herds in Alaska, July 1, 1902:

Number, distribution, and ownership of domestic reindeer in Alaska.

OWNERSHIP AT POINT BARROW.

Owners	Adults.			Fawns	Total
	Male	Female	Total		
Presbyterian Mission,	49	60	109	29	238[1]
Ahluk (Eskimo),	23	60	83	35	118
Electoona ~~Eloktun~~ "	22	56	78	30	108
Ojello "	16	26	42	14	56
Tokpuk "	4	13	17	7	24
Segevan "	3	9	12	6	18
Paneoneo "	2	9	11	7	18
Otpelle "	3	9	12	8	20
Ungawishok "	2	5	7	4	11
Powun "	2	5	7	5	12
Total,	126	252	378	145	623

OWNERSHIP AT KOTZEBUE.

Friends Mission,			109	51	160[2]
A. Nilima, (Finn),			99	46	145[3]
Total,			208	97	305

[1] Including 100 loaned by the Government.

[2] " 95 " " " "

[3] " 99 " " " "

OWNERSHIP AT CAPE PRINCE OF WALES.

Mission (Congregational)				224	224
George Ootenna (Eskimo)	36	86	122	70	192
James Keok "	45	75	120	55	175
Stanley Kivyearzruk"	30	76	106	60	166
Thomas So-kwee-na "	19	46	65	35	100
Joseph E-nung-wo-uk"	9	16	25	10	35
Frank I-ya-tunk-uk "	9	14	23	7	30
Peter Ib-i-on-o "	1	10	11	7	18
John Sinrok "	2	2	4	1	5
Harry Karmun "	1	2	3	1	4
Ok-ba-ok "	5	10	15	4	19
E-ra-he-ruk "	5	9	14	5	19
	162	346	508	479	987

OWNERSHIP AT GAMBELL (ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND).

Presbyterian Mission			116	34	*150

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* Including 70 loaned by the Government.

OWNERSHIP AT TELLER.

Norwegian Mission	72	88	160	61	221
Tautook (Eskimo)	55	39	94	49	143
Dunnak "	21	27	48	29	77
Ablikak "	24	46	70	55	125
Sekoaglook "	11	16	27	41	68
Serawlook "	1	10	11		11
Erlingnuk "	1	9	10		10
Ahmahkdoolik "	1	9	10		10
Total,	186	244	430	235	665

OWNERSHIP AT GOLOFNIN.

Swedish Mission	75	109	184	80	264
Constantin (Eskimo)	7	14	21	6	27
Taktuk "	6	14	20	7	27
Mrs. Dexter "	2	2	4	2	6
Nils Klemetsen (Lapp)	25	75	100		[1]100
John Natorak (Eskimo)					
Albert Angotak "					
Total,	115	214	329	95	424

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[1] Including 100 loaned by the Government.

OWNERSHIP AT EATON.

Government	1	61	62		62
Episcopal Mission					89
O. O. Bahr (Lapp)	49	78	127	54	181
Okitkoon (Eskimo)	26	44	70	23	93
Tatpan "	30	42	72	33	105
Nellagarook "	12	21	33	17	50
Moses (Indian)	30	64	94	57	151
Stephen Ivanoff (Eskimo)	3	17	20	13	33
Capt. Walker, U.S.A.	1		1		1
Swedish Mission	5		5		5
A. T. Lindseth	3		3		3
Mary Antisarlock(Eskimo)			190	79	269
Kotoak "			23	12	35
Angalook "			23	12	35
Sagoomuk "			20	13	33
Asecbuk "			20	11	31
Avogook "			7	4	11
Ann Kravinik "			8	3	11
Total,	160	327	778	331	1,198

Including 100 loaned by the Government.

OWNERSHIP AT NULATO.

[illegible]	[illegible]	84	107	44	151

OWNERSHIP AT KUSKOKWIM.

[illegible] Mission	176	80	256	110	[2] 368
[illegible] Sara (Lapp)	25	75	100	40	[1] 140
[illegible]. Spein "	24	71	95	44	[1] 139
Total,	225	226	451	194	645

Grand Total,	1,654	5,14[illegible]

Including 100 loaned by the Government.

" 176 " " " "

3464
1654
5148

Sold, Butchered and died

948
3464

TABLE OF HERDS LOANED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

A number of reindeer have been loaned by the Government to missionary societies and natives, the Government reserving the right after a term of three to five years of calling upon the mission station or individual for the same number of deer as composed the original herd loaned.

HERDS AT MISSION STATIONS IN ALASKA.

	Number Loaned	In herd, 190[illegible]	When loaned	When due
Congregational Mission, Cape Prince of Wales,	118	227 ~~283~~	Aug., 1894	------------
Swedish Evangelical Mission, Golovin Bay,	50	264 ~~262~~	Jan. 16,1896	------------
Protestant Episcopal Mission, Golovin Bay,	50	19 ~~109~~	do.	------------
Presbyterian, Point Barrow,	100	185	Sept., 1898	Sept., 1903
Presbyterian, St. Lawrence Island,	70	150 67	July 30,1900	July, 1905
Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran, Teller,	100	221 ~~160~~	Sept. 1,1900	Sept., 1905
Roman Catholic, Nulato,	100	151 ~~100~~	Mar., 1901	Mar., 1906
Moravian, Bethel,	88	158 ~~128~~	Feb. 26,1901	Feb., 1906
Moravian, Carmel,	88	156 ~~128~~	do.	do.
Friends Mission, Kotzebue,	75 ~~100~~	140 ~~200~~	Sept. 2,1901	Sept., 1906

ANNUAL LOAN OF HERDS TO LAPLANDERS.

	Location	Year	Males	Females	Total
Ole Olesen Bahr,	Eaton,	1901	25	75	100
Nils Persen Sara,	Kuskokwim	1901	25	75	100
Per Matthisen Spein,	"	1901	25	75	100
Alfred Salmonsen Nilima,	Kotzebue	1901	24	75	99
Nils Klemetsen,	Golofnin	1902	25	75	100

EXPENDITURE OF REINDEER FUND, 1901-1902.

Amount appropriated, ...	$25,000.00
Salaries of employees, ...	4,110.03
Supplies for stations, ...	4,498.44
Freight, ...	1,545.59
Traveling expenses, ...	800.33
Photographs and electrotypes for report, . . .	7.00
Printing Reindeer Report, 1901, 1,000 copies, . .	423.11
Expenses of Lieutenant Bertholf, ...	1,523.93
Transportation of deer, ...	11,546.55
Use of tug, ...	150.00
Balance of outstanding liabilities, ...	395.02
Total, ...	$25,000.00

The Cruise of Dr William Hamilton
Assistant Agent

The visit to the coast of Kamchatka for the purchase of reindeer and the extended tour of inspection of the schools and reindeer stations in the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean regions was this season made by Dr. William Hamilton, the Assistant Agent. The following is an abstract of his itinerary, which appears in full in the appendix to this report:

Leaving Washington, April 14, Dr. Hamilton joined the U. S. S. "Bear" at Seattle. Soon after leaving Seattle, May 1, the "Bear" struck the rocks in Seymour Narrows in British Columbian waters and put back to Seattle for repairs. On May 18, the repairs having been completed, the vessel made a second start with Unalaska, on one of the Aleutian Islands of the same name, as her objective point, where she arrived May 30. Here Dr. Hamilton inspected the public schools, conferred with the teachers and authorized much needed repairs to the school buildings.

Leaving Unalaska June 4 the "Bear" headed for Siberia in order to visit Petropavlovsk, on the Peninsula of Kamchatka, where it would be necessary for Captain Tuttle to obtain from the Governor of that region permission to visit the villages along the Kamchatkan coast. Petropavlovsk was reached June 13. Here Captain Tuttle secured the sanction of the Governor to the "Bear's" expedition and American gold was exchanged for Russian rubles and kopecks to be used, in payment for the reindeer.

After leaving Petropavlovsk, June 15, a severe gale was encountered during which one of the "Bear's" boats was swept away by a great sea. On the shores of Baron Korf Bay, July 5, thirty reindeer were purchased and taken on board the "Bear" for transportation to Teller Reindeer Station, Port Clarence, Alaska. En route the "Bear" toubhed at St. Lawrence Island, July 9, where the school was visited. Dr. and Mrs. Edgar O. Campbell have just completed their first year on the Island and have done excellent work, Dr. Gampbell's knowledge of medicine has greatly increased his influence. During the morning of July 11 the thirty deer in excellent condition were landed at Teller Raindeer Station.

Since leaving Seattle, May 18, the "Bear" had been entirely cut off from civilization and had received no news from the outside world. At Nome, July 12, she again came in touch with civilization and received very welcome letters and newspapers from the States.

St. Michael, 60 miles north of the mouth of the Yukon, was visited July 14. Here Dr. Hamilton purchased a quantity of supplies for the Reindeer Station on Kotzebue Sound the requisition for which had been received too late to be filled in the usual way.

At Nome, whither the "Bear" returned, I was received on board for passage to Teller Reindeer Station, where I arrived the following day. Here Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Lee, who were to succeed Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lopp as the representatives of the American Missionary Association at its mission at Cape Prince of Wales, joined the vessel. This westernmost point of the continent was reached during the afternoon of July 22 and Mr. and Mrs. Lee also the coal and supplies for the school and reindeer station were safely landed through the surf.

III.

From July 27 to August 2 the "Bear" cruised in the protected waters of Kotzebue Sound. During this time the coal, text-books and apparatus for the school at the Friends Mission, on Hotham Inlet, were delivered; visits were made to the new gold fields on the Candle Creek district; and taking advantage of the fine weather and smooth water Captain Tuttle ordered frequent drills and target practice.

On August 4 the vessel anchored off Point Hope, where she weathered a northeast gale. After landing some supplies for Dr. Driggs, the Episcopal missionary at this place, the "Bear" continued her voyage. At 9:00 A. M., August 9, Point Barrow, the extreme northern goal of the cruise, was reached. At this lonely outpose on the northwesternmost extremity of the continent, there is a Presbyterian mission and a Government school. The missionaries and teachers are Dr. and Mrs. H. Richmond Marsh and the Rev. and Mrs. Samuel R. Spriggs. At this place also supplies for the school and station were landed by the "Bear". Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs having completed a three-years term of service wished to return to civilization for a period of rest. They were received on board the "Bear" for passage to Nome, where they would take a mail steamer for Seattle.

On her return from Point Barrow the "Bear" anchored off Cape Blossom, Kotzebue Sound, where Mr. and Mrs. Robert Samms, from the Friends Mission, came on board, also returning to civilization after good service among the Eskimo of the Kotzebue Sound region.

At Nome, August 20, the "Bear" was joined by the U. S. S. "Thetis", commanded by Captain Michael A. Healy. While in Bristol

Bay the vessel had grounded on a sand bar and had strained her timbers. Captain Healy deemed it prudent to leave the waters of the Arctic before the arrival of the Autumn storms and Captain Tuttle promised to relieve him on the Nome Station. However, before doing so, it was necessary for the "Bear" to proceed to Dutch Harbor to re-coal, her bunkers being almost empty. Accordingly, on August 22, the "Bear" started on a direct course for Dutch Harbor where she arrived August 27.

Having completed his business in the Arctic, Dr. Hamilton left the "Bear" at this point, subsequently taking passage on the mail steamer "Newport" for Sitka. On the way he inspected the public schools at Unga, ~~and~~ Kadiak and Wood Island. At Sitka he had frequent conferences with Mr. William A. Kelly, Superintendent of Schools in the Sitka District, and inspected the two public schools at that place.

By the courtesy of Captain Charles C. Fengar, he made the voyage from Sitka to Seattle on the U. S. S. "Rush", arriving at the latter place October 29. He returned to Washington November 6, thus completing a tour of inspection covering about 18,000 miles.

REINDEER TRANSPORTATION.

A good impression as to the value of reindeer for transportation purposes has been created in the Good Hope country, on the shores of the Arctic Ocean. Last winter two miners at Nome purchased two sled deer from Mary Antisarlook. The deer were broke to harness like horses ~~harnessed singly to sleds~~ [illegible] and hitched to sleds ~~[illegible]~~ and hauled 700 pounds each from Nome to Good Hope, 250 miles. After reaching Good Hope they were used in delivering supplies from the stores to the miners cabins in the neighborhood. During July, when supplies of provisions ran short, one of them was killed and sold for meat, and the other was made the pet of the camp.

From Cape Prince of Wales Reindeer Station 11 deer were sold by the herders to the miners for transportation purposes; they were worked in harness like horses and drew 700 pounds per deer per load.

From the Teller Station an apprentice, Wozatuk, made two trips to Shishmaref Inlet District, a round trip of 400 miles, and one to Golofnin Bay and return (400 miles) carrying supplies for the miners. Another, Sereglook, made one trip to Shishmaref Inlet and one to Golofnin Bay. In addition to the above five trips numerous trips were made by the apprentices between the winter camp and station, a round trip of about 120 miles.

From Eaton Station, the Superintendent states in his report that ~~comes the report of~~ two prospectors, who attempted to freight their supplies from St. Michael to the Buckland River with dog teams, ~~but~~ failed on account of not being able to procure food for the dogs. Returning to Unaláklik (Eaton) they hired

Okitkon, who, with five of his deer and sleds, took them and their supplies to destination without difficulty.

REINDEER MAIL ROUTE.

During last winter Mr. J. T. Lindseth secured the contract for carrying the United States winter mail from Nome, via Teller, York, Cape Prince of Wales, Shishmaref Inlet, to Candle City and Deering, on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, a distance of 260 miles. This distance was made by him, with heavy loads of passengers and freight, in eight days, dog teams requiring 1t to 20 days for the trip. His reindeer during the winter made 6,000 miles of travel. The mail carriers were Amund Hansen, Isak Salamonsen Nikkila and Johan Peter Johannesen. The latter, after carrying the mail for many years for the Norwegian Government in Lapland, north of the Arctic Circle, lost his life in carrying the mail in sub-Arctic Alaska, getting lost in a blizzard and freezing to death. His reindeer team was afterwards found well and in good condition.

TRANSFER OF HERDS.

Early in November, 1901, at the Teller Reindeer Station 100 deer were taken out of the Government herd as a loan for the Friends Mission on Kotzebue Sound, and 100 deer were loaned to Alfred Salamonsen Nilima, who was to have charge of the mission herd and the training of the Eskimo apprentices at Kotzebue. On the 11th of November the two herds [illegible] ~~were~~ started from Teller Station, with Mr. Howick, Tautook and three boys assisting Mr. Nilima in driving the herd as far as Cape Prince of

Wales. From Cape Prince of Wales the drivers returned to Teller and their places were taken by Mr. W. T. Lopp, assisted by George Ootenna, James Keok and Stanley Kivyearzruk, who accompanied the herd to Kotzebue, a distance of some 200 miles, arriving there December 16, 1901. Three of the mission herd died before starting on the trip and during the trip two fawns, that were unable to keep up with the herd, were killed, 95 deer arriving for the mission and 90 for Nilima's herd.

On the 22d of November a third herd of 98 deer (23 males; 75 females) was set apart from the Government herd at Teller Station for a loan to Mr. Per Spein, and on the 15th of January, 1902, Mr. Spein started to drive his herd to Eaton Station, a distance of [illegible] miles, arriving February 19th. He was assisted by [illegible], Dunnak, Serawlook and Kozetuk as far as Golofnin Bay, when the assistants returned to Teller.

At Eaton Station on the 8th of December, 1901, a herd of 100 was loaned to the Roman Catholic Missions on the Yukon River and driven, under the supervision of Isak Bango, for Julius Jette, Superintendent of the Mission at Nulato. Mr. Bango was assisted in driving by Ole Bahr and Tatpan. Messrs. Bahr and Tatpan, at the end of the trip, returning to Eaton, while Isak Bango remained with the herd as instructor of the Eskimo apprentices.

In the early winter of 1901 Mary Antisarlook, widow of Charlie, being discouraged by the number of reindeer that were from time to time stolen from her herd, her pasture range being on the main route of miners ~~from~~ between Nome and the ~~northern~~ mining regions near Kotzebue Sound, made up her mind to remove the herd from Synrock to Unalaklik where she could have better protection for her property. A Lapp by the name of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Upon the arrival of Mary's herd it was combined with Mr. Spein's, who took charge of the united herd, selecting suitable pasturage ground near Tolstoi Point.

REINDEER AND MISSIONS.

A good reindeer herd at a mission station in Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska means,

1st: The permanence of the mission. Without it the natives are away from home a larger portion of the year in search of food and since the advent of the miners are inclined to leave their homes and congregate in the American villages at the mines where they live by begging and immorality and soon disappear from the face of the earth. With a good sized herd of reindeer there is a reserve food supply to supplement the fish, seal, wild fowl, rabbits, caribou, and other products native to the country. The certainty of food supply retains them around the mission and continues them under its influence.

2nd: It affords The missionary ~~has power~~ the opportunity of rewarding & encouraging those families that give evidence of being teachable, advancing in civilization, attentive to the instruction of the mission, and exemplary in their lives, by establishing them in the reindeer industry and thus greatly promoting their material interests.

3rd: With the numerical increase of the herd at a mission station it becomes a source of revenue through the sale at remunerative prices to the miners and butchers of the surplus males. In a few years this revenue should be sufficient to entirely support the mission and thereby relieve the treasury of the central missionary society.

4th: The possession of a herd insures to the mission family a continuous supply of fresh meat. This to a family which, from the nature of things, is compelled to live largely upon canned meats and canned vegetables is of no small benefit, promoting their comfort, health and usefulness.

5th: Reindeer trained to harness and sleds greatly increase the ability and the comfort of the missionary in ministering to outlying native settlements.

Or, to sum up the whole matter, domestic reindeer make it possible to establish and sustain mission stations with success in localities that otherwise could not be reached.

COOPERATION OF TREASURY, STATE, AND WAR DEPARTMENTS.

The cooperation of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury and of Capt. Charles F. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue-Cutter Service, has been freely extended as in past years, granting transportation on the revenue cutters "Bear", "Rush", and "Thetis" to the general agent and assistant agent of education in Alaska; also to Government teachers and their supplies to various stations in Alaska that are inaccessible by ordinary commercial vessels.

The kindness of Captain Francis Tuttle and the officers of the revenue cutter "Bear", Captain Michael A. Healy and the officers of the cutter "Thetis", and Captain Charles C. Fengar and the officers of the "Rush" was appreciated.

Thanks are due to the honorable the Secretary of War; Brigadier General M. L. Ludington, Quartermaster General, and Captain W. C. Cannon, U. S. A., Transport Quartermaster and Commissary in command of the Army Transport "Warren" for transportation from Seattle to Nome and for many kindnesses en route.

Thanks are also due to the honorable the Secretary of State and the Honorable Charlemagne Tower, Ambassador to the Court of Russia, for procuring from the Russian Government permission to purchase reindeer in Siberia.

For illustrations accompanying this report I am indebted to Lieutenant E. P. Bertholf, Chief Engineer H. W. Spear, Surgeon A.

Weeks and Surgeon R. N. Hawley, all of the Revenue-Cutter Service; also to William Hamilton, F. A. Walpole, Tappan Adney, Mrs. S. Bernardi, E. W. Merrill, R. G. Slifer, Joseph Say, ~~and~~ C. Chamberlain, and Mr Kleinschmidt.

ITINERARY.

In accordance with instructions from the Commissioner of Education, dated June 20, 1902, I was directed to proceed to Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska, in order to adjust matters with the Laplanders who were asking for ~~the~~ loans of ~~a~~ herds of reindeer from the Government. I was also instructed while in those Northern waters to visit Golofnin, Teller, Cape Prince of Wales, and Gambell Reindeer Stations; also, if the Revenue Cutter "Thetis" could be had to visit the mouth of the Anadyr River, Siberia, to confer with Siberian merchants of that region with regard to the purchase and sale of reindeer to the American Government. Accordingly I left Washington on the 27th of June, reaching Seattle on the 3d of July. Through the courtesy of the Secretary of War I was allowed to take passage for Nome on the U. S. army transport "Warren", sailing July 7th. After a pleasant sea voyage of ~~[illegible]~~ 12 days Fort. Davis, (Nome,) was reached, on the morning of July 19th. Finding the Revenue Cutter "Bear" (Captain Francis Tuttle, Commanding) in the harbor, waiting for my arrival, I transferred at once to the "Bear", and the same evening we proceeded to sea en route for Teller Reindeer Station, where we arrived and dropped anchor the following day. The surf being too heavy for a safe landing I remained on board until the 22d, when I was able to go ashore at the Reindeer Station, the "Bear" at the same time raising anchor and starting ~~for~~ on its Arctic trip to Point Barrow, ~~stopping~~ calling at Cape Prince of Wales, Kotzebue and Point Hope en route.

After inspecting the school and reindeer station at Teller, settling accounts with employes and arranging matters for the coming year, on the 25th I took the steamer Sadie for Nome, arriving on the following day.

At Nome I had expected to go on board the Revenue Cutter "Thetis" (Captain M. A. Healy, Commanding), ~~that was under~~ instructions having been sent Captain Healy by the Secretary of the Treasury to convey me to the Eaton and other reindeer stations along the coast of Northern Bering Sea. Before my arrival Captain Healy, leaning that the steamers "Jeanie" and "Portland", crowed with passengers en route from Seattle to the mines, had got caught in the ice-pack off St.Lawrence Island and had helplessly drifted northward through Bering Straits into the Arctic Ocean, at once went to sea to search for the missing vessels. Upon his return to Nome from the search, finding that his coal bunkers were nearly empty, he was compelled to return to Dutch Harbor for a fresh supply of coal, which prevented him from carrying out instructions to give me such transportation as I should need.

Accordingly there was nothing left but to get along the coast to Unalaklik and Eaton as best I could. On July 30th passage was engaged on the steamship "Dora", from Nome to Golofnin Bay, where we arrived the following day. After inspecting the school and reindeer herd at the Golofnin Orphanage a small schooner, built, owned and managed by Eskimo boys, was engaged for passage to Unalaklik. The schooner was a very rude affair, being composed of hull and deck, without any partitions, floor or ceiling inside of the hull. It was unseaworthy in case of a storm; but there was no other way of getting across Norton Sound and I had to take my chances. Providentially the weather was pleasant and we reached our destination at 2:00 A. M., August 3d, without any mishap, having been forty hours at sea.

At Unalaklik the Laplanders had come in from the herds and were waiting my coming. On Monday, the 4th, the accounts of the previous year were audited with the reindeer employes and arrangements consummated for the coming year. On the morning of the 5th, there being a favorable wind, we started on our return trip to Golofnin. For a few hours we made fine time; then the wind died out and we lay all day in a calm, making little or no progress. During the following night, however, a breeze came up, which, as we rounded Cape Darby, reached almost the proportions of a gale, and it was with great difficulty that we reached smooth water inside Golofnin Bay. A landing was made at the Swedish Orphanage. After a little rest at the Orphanage the trip was resumed up the Bay to Chinik, where we arrived about 4:00 o'clock, 42 hours from Unalaklik, and our arrival was timely. The gale had been gradually increasing during the day and inless than an hour after we landed from the schooner, she had dragged her anchors and with greatest difficulty was prevented from coming ashore.

On August 8th, the steamship "Corwin" calling at Chinik, passage was taken to Nome where we reached at midnight, and a dangerous landing was made in a rowboat from the ship through the surf to the shore. The sailors who brought us to the shore were unable, on account of the storm, to return to the ship for twelve hours.

Having carried out my instructions, with the exception of the trip to Siberia, which was impracticable from the absence of the cutter from the Nome Station, on the 16th of August I went on board the steamship "Ohio", and on the same afternoon started for Seattle, where I arrived on the morning of the 24th. Leaving Seattle on the 25th Washington was reached on the afternoon of September 10th, completing a journey of 15,108 miles.

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent of Education in Alaska

The Commissioner of Education

Sitka, Alaska, October -1902- -

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Jackson:

I think it probable that you have been informed of the controversy regarding our church fence at Sitka. The church decided to have a picket fence about the church premises. Captain Pendleton, of the Marine Corps, acted very ugly in the matter; in the first place hindering and even endeavoring to prevent the digging of the post-holes and when the fence was finally completed he practically refused permission to the painter to step on the marine grounds to do the painting, and so the fence is still unpainted.

My own opinion is that he will contest our claim to the lot. However I do not know that this matter is up at present or likely to be for some time. I understand, however, that recently a committee was appointed and met and sat at Sitka to adjust certain claims between the Navy and the Department of the Interior to lands in and about Sitka. The Committee consisted of Fredericks, District Attorney; Distin, Surveyor General; and Pendleton. I believe Pendleton made the report, and I think it quite probable that the report recommends the transfer to the Navy of our common, now used as a parade ground, ball ground, and common in general; except that Pendleton has ruthlessly, and I believe illegally, driven the native children from this ground. Now

Pendleton, if put in charge of the grounds from the sidewalk in front of the Barracks to the Beach, might close up both the sidewalk and the lower street in front of the hospital to the public; and so shut out our front entrance, and indeed the only easy entrance to the church and church grounds. I thoroughly believe Pendleton would do this had he the power.

Now, if the parade ground is handed over to the Barracks people, both the sidewalk in front of the Barracks leading to the church door, and also the street below in front of the hospital leading to the Governor's House and also to the native town, ought to be kept open unreservedly and forever to the public.

I know you are deeply interested in our church and in the titles to our church premises and you will know just what to do in the matter.

Believe me, dear Dr. Jackson,

Very cordially yours,

W. S. Bannerman.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, December 24, 1902.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Sir:

On the recommendation of the Commissioner, you are hereby authorized to go to Bethlehem, Pa., to confer with the authorities of the Moravian Church; also to go to Chicago to attend the semi-annual convention and confer with the authorities of the Swedish Evangelical Covenant Union; and, later, to go to New York City to confer with the Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist and Baptist Boards of Home Missions. All of these conferences being in the interest of the Government work in connection with your official duties, your actual necessary expenses of these trips -- railroad and sleeping-car fare -- and subsistence -- willl be paid from the fund for school purposes provided by the Act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1438).

Very respectfully,
E. A. Hitchcock,
Secretary.

Through the
Commissioner of Education.

December 29, 1902.

Mrs. E. F. Diefenderfer,
415 Chestnut Street,
Erie, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Diefenderfer:

Mrs. Emerson has written me that she has arranged with her father-in-law to have a parlor meeting on the evening of January 13th. Now kindly see what you can do for the 14th and 15th, as I can come directly from Titusville to Erie; or if there is some other place between can stop at that point. Three evenings is about all that I can probably give to your section of the Church at present, as Mr. Bailey will stand ready to go to a number of places if arrangements are made. I hope that whenever you have occasion to write to any of the ladies you will remind them to be instant in prayer that the proposed meetings may prove fruitful.

With happy new year greetings to yourself and family, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 29 2.

The North American Transportation and Trading Co.,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed find my personal check for one hundred dollars. Please sign the enclosed receipts in duplicate and return to me at the Bureau of Education.

I greatly regret the long delay in the settlement of this bill, but it has been very much complicated between the War and the Interior Departments.

Wishing you a Happy New Year, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

(Enclosure.)

December 29 2.

Rev. Duncan J. McMillan, D. D.
Pastor, New York City Presbyterian Church,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. McMillan:

I have hunted high and low for your comparisons concerning the College at Salt Lake City. The comparison about so many Christian Colleges in such a radius in ~~Indiana~~ New England; another comparison I think of the Middle States; also comparison to a Christian College in the East so many population. &c. &c.

I need to use it very badly at once. Wont you kindly, if you have a Stenographer write it out for me? Or if not, when you are down town have a Stenographer write it out at my expense by your dictationm , and mail it to me as soon as convenient?

Hoping that you and your household are well, I send you all the usual holiday greetings.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 29 2.

Mrs. John L. Emerson,
Titusville, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mrs. Emerson:

Yours of December 24th is received, and (D. V.) you may expect me at Titusville some time during the day January 13th. I am not yet sure what train I will come on, but will write and ascertain and notify you in time so that you can meet me at the depot. I accept with much pleasure your proffered hospitality. I wish very much you could keep Mrs. Allen until my arrival, as I would like to make her acquaintance, and also to talk over with her college matters. I wish very much that my wife were well enough to accept your very kind invitation to visit you, but she is unable to do much traveling the result of her many and early hardships and exposure in the home mission work.

With kind regards to your husband and dear boys, also to your father and family, I send you my new year greetings.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 29 2.

Mrs. J. Livingston Taylor,

Taylorhurst, Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Taylor:

I am to be in the Presbytery of Erie, Pa., the 13th to the 16th of January. If it will be convenient to Mrs. Mather and the Christian ladies of Cleveland, I can be at your city on the 17th and occupy one or two pulpits, if so invited, on the 18th; or, if it will be more convenient, (I am to be in Chicago on the 29th and 30th of January) and could be in Cleveland on Sabbath, February 1st, and have a parlor meeting either January 31st or February 2d. If I knew who was the most active and prominent lady in Cleveland in such matters, I would write direct to her and not add to your many cares; but not knowing who else to write to, and you having so kindly offered and shown much interest in this matter ~~in this way~~, I write to you.

Trusting that you are in usual good health and prospering in your work, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 29 2.

Mrs. D. O. Wickham,
1421 Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Wickham:

I have just written Mrs. J. Livingston Taylor of Cleveland, that I can be in Cleveland on January 17th to the 19th , or January 31st to February 2nd. If you find it convenient to call on Mrs. Taylor some time, she can probably let you know what arrangement she has been able to make, and which of those dates has been selected.

Remember me very kindly to your husband, also to Mrs. Treadway and family, and wishing you all a happy new year I am

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 29 2.

Mr. Herbert B. Huntley,
Haller Building,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Sir:

In looking over my papers I find that I have not received the tax receipt for property in Seattle for 1901, which you paid last spring. If you have it among your papers please mail it to me.

Wishing you a Happy New Year, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 29 2.

Mrs. William Borden,
89 Bellevue Place, North Side,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mrs. Borden:

I am to be in Chicago (D. V.) January 29th and 30th to meet the Semi-Annual Conference of a Swedish Missionary Society. While in Chicago I greatly desire to have an opportunity to meet the leading wealthy ladies and gentlemen of the Presbyterian Church to bring before them the needs of the Christian College in Salt Lake City. It is a question of the most vital importance to all patriots. You remember when I had the great privilege of being your guest a few years ago that I brought this matter up in several of the churches but without any results; I think now that the true way is to get the wealthy people of the Church in a parlor meeting and lay the matter before them and upon their consciences. You were so very kind and manifested so much interest when I was with you that I take the liberty of asking you to 'engineer' such a meeting, either in your own parlor or if you consider it more desirable, to see some other prominent lady who will be willing to do it and have her open her parlor and send cards of invitation to her wealthy friends to meet me at her house on the evening of the 29th or 30th, or even the 31st. If it should be the 31st then naturally I would have a Sabbath in Chicago and would be willing to speak in one or two of the leading Churches, if invited. Will you not confer with some of the leaders among the Presbyterian women and let me know your arrangements.

I suppose John and William and Mary and Joice have grown out of my recollection. Remember me very kindly to them and also to your husband.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Copy

S.J.-B.T.H.

December 22, 1902.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

In the progress of the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska I have found St. Lawrence Island, in Northern Bering Sea, to be well adapted to the propagation of reindeer.

Since 1900 the Government has occupied the Island with a reindeer herd and erected houses at various points for the accommodation of the herders. The principal advantages of the Island may be summed up as follows:

First. It is less infested with mosquitos, which greatly torment the deer, than is the mainland of the Continent.

Second. Large portions of the Island are densely covered with the peculiar moss which is food for the reindeer.

Third. Being an island the herd is more easily kept from straying

Fourth. The proximity of the sea is also favorable to the reindeer.

Fifth. The Island being unoccupied by white men, except the few connected with the reindeer herd and the mission station, the pasturage is less liable to be destroyed by fire than on the mainland, sections of which are traversed by miners and prospectors and fires started which have destroyed the pasturage in some sections.

Sixth. For the same reason, being remote from mining regions, there is less interference with the herd.

Seventh. It is the nearest land of Alaska to the sourse of reindeer supplies in Siberia.

Attention having been called to this situation by Captain Francis Tuttle, R. C. S., commanding the U. S. S. "Bear", and by the employes of this Bureau who have frequently visited the Island, I have the honor to respectfully recommend that St. Lawrence Island be withdrawn from settlement and kept, until further action, for the use of the Government in carrying on the reindeer industry. There are no claims or settlements upon the Island other than a native village and a mission station of the Presbyterian Church in the northwestern corner.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. T. Harris

Commissioner.

B.T.H.

December 27, 2.

Hon. Binger Hermann,

Commissioner, General Land Office,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On the 22d of December the Commissioner of Education addressed a letter to the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior recommending that St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, be withdrawn from settlement and kept, until further action, for the use of the Government in carrying on the reindeer industry.

Permit me, as the Government official in charge of the reindeer stations in Alaska and one who has visited the Island annually for ten years past, and established a school and reindeer herd upon it, to give you information concerning the Island and reasons for its withdrawal from public lands in addition to those given in the letter of the Commissioner of Education.

St. Lawrence Island is a long, narrow strip of land in Northern Bering Sea, 40 miles East of Asia, 110 miles South of Bering Straits, and 120 miles Southwest of Nome, the mining metropolis. Its surface is It is like ~~many other islands in Alaska,~~ a rolling tundra, with here and there broken a range of low hills with low hills; it is a cheerless, desolate region, swept for eight months by the ~~in the year~~ with Arctic gales and blizzards; and for seven or eight months annually hemmed in with ice and inaccessible to the outside world. It is Without a tree, without agricultural possibilities, without minerals (in 1900 several parties of miners prospected the Island for gold, without success), or other resources to make it valuable for settlement by white men, On the island are large tracts of with the single exception of large areas of reindeer moss. This one sole product of the Island changed into reindeer meat, for the support of human life, which are fine grazing ground for reindeer redeems the Island from utter worthlessness. The general worthlessness of the islands of that region cannot be better expressed than by calling your attention to the fact that even 800 miles South of St Lawrence Island only two or three of the Aleutian Group of Islands have any human settlements. The fact is there is not a single island in all that region that would support human life from the products of the land. Like Finland it abounds with lakes and large areas of swamp.

At Cape Chibukak, in the extreme Northwestern corner of the Island, is a settlement of 300 to 400 Eskimo, who eke out a precarious existence by hunting the whale, walrus, seal and fish of the adjacent sea. The native village has been called Gambell.

For the civilization of these natives the United States Government since 189[illegible] maintained in the village has established a school and appointed a teacher who is also a physician. On the island &c ~~And in preparation~~ for the future support of these natives under the proper [illegible] a means of [illegible] the natives of the island the Government has also established on the Island a reindeer herd.

The Island may seem too large to be devoted to a reindeer herd but it should be remembered that at least two-thirds of the Island is taken up with fresh water lakes and swamps. Remember also that the area of dry land is not any too large for the reindeer herds that will be necessary for the support of the native population that, with a sufficient food supply, will make their homes on the Island.

In the starvationawaiting the Eskimos of the main land around the mining camps, the Government may yet be compelled to transport many additional natives to this Island and enlarge the reindeer herds for their economical self-support.

I would further call your attention to the fact that St. Lawrence Island stands directly in the path of the whaling fleets, driven out of the Arctic Ocean by approaching winter. Seldom a year passes that one or more vessels are not wrecked upon this Island and the presence of a large herd of reindeer upon this Island may yet prove a reserve food supply that will save many valuable lives.

The Island is situated between the purchase grounds in Siberia and the reindeer stations in Alaska, makes it a convenient distributing point. Placed upon the Island they can be securely kept from straying until such a time as the Government may need them to strengthen existing herds or establishing new herds on the main land.

As I understand the custom in withdrawing land from settlement, it does not forever alienate it from public settlement, but whenever the purpose for which it was withdrawn has been accomplished, or if at any time the withdrawal shall have been found to be a mistake, then it can be remedied by restoring it to settlement.

At present it is very important that the Island should be withdrawn from settlement, and I trust that it may meet with approval in your eyes, as I feel assured it will commend itself to the good judgment of the President.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

U.S.General Agent of Education in Alaska.

December 31, 1902.

Hon. John K. Cowan,
General Officers B. &. O. Railroad,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Mr. Cowan:

The year has again rolled around and I am reminded to again apply to you for your very kind assistance in the past to secure me the usual Clerical Permit over the Baltimore & Ohio for the year 1903. Kindly send my name to the General Passenger Agent with your endorsement for a permit.

Wishing yourself and family a Happy New Year, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 31, 1902.

Prof. Robert J. Caskey, A.M.,
Principal of the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute,
Salt Lake, Utah.

My dear Mr. Caskey:

Yours of November 28th came during my recent illness, and after my return to the Office work had so accumulated that it has been impossible to give it earlier attention.

With regard to the Institute and its work I have known it from the very commencement under Prof. Coyner. I have had the privilege of frequently visiting it during the years and have met with numbers of Ministers, Educators and others, who, in crossing the continent have visited it also, and I am very glad to say that the concensus of opinion has been that it has been the best institution of its kind in all that region for hundreds of miles around. The efficiency and thoroughness of its training has made it a marked school from the beginning; it has been so marked that there have been very few academies or similar institutions in the East that have shown better results. I have often wondered why the citizens of Salt Lake have not been awake to the high position it has reached and maintained among educators and now that the Institute is practically the Preparatory Department of Westminster College, ~~that~~ it should take a still higher stand and exert a much wider influence. I am sure that any parent in the region that is capable of judging of the class of work done at the Institute and then the class of work done in the Colleges of Utah, not even excepting the State University, cannot fail to see the superiority of the advantages offered their children in the Institute.

It has always been my pleasure through these many years to testify to the excellence of the training of the school.

Trusting that yourself and family and teachers and pupils are in usual good health, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson,
U.S. General Agent, of
Education in Alaska

December 31, 1902.

Mrs. Luther M. Scroggs,
North Yakima, Washington.

My dear Mrs. Scroggs:

Your Christmas greetings of December 23d are received with thanks---The same to your and your husband, and may the coming year give you not only increased health physically but everything else needed to give. to you and your husband the joys of inscreased Christian work.

Remember me very kindly to him.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

December 31, 1902.

Mrs. Helen S. Robinson,
Makaweli, Kauai,
Hawaii Islands.

My dear Mrs. Robinson:

Yours of December 11th enclosing a check of $100 for the College has come as a new year present to the College. I am forwarding the check at once to the Treasurer of the College and in due time will send you his receipt.

It is a constant source of thankfulness that the Lord puts it into your heart and gives you the means to annually contribute to His cause in Utah. I know of no object that is now before the Christian Church that, to my mind, is so vital to the interests of christianity everywhere as the building up of this institution for higher Christian education in Utah. It will in its results affect not only the interests of the United States but the interests of the world.

I was in hopes that your trip to Europe would probably be in the spring, as then I would hope to see you when you passed through Washington. I fear if you cross the continent next summer I may be in Alaska or away from home and fail to have the pleasure at least of a short visit. When you leave home next May I hope you will not neglect to send me your traveling address.

Wishing you and yours a happy new year I remain,

Very faithfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

(Enclosure)

General Agent, &c.

December 31, 1902.

Mr. Henry Van Pelt,
McCormick Block,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to forward the College a check of $100 from Mrs. Helen S. Robinson of the Hawaii Islands, and my own check for $100. As Mrs. Robinson wrote me "to be used in any way you think best for Christian education in Utah" I would respectfully request that both hers and my contribution be used for releasing $200 of Miss Willard's $5000 that was put in the new houses in Washington. I promised Miss Willard a year ago that that $5000 should go in the College building and this $200 is the commencement of the fulfillment of my promise. Please send me duplicate receipts for Mrs. Robinson's gift and a receipt for my own. In Mrs. Robinson's receipts you need not say anything as to the use which the College makes of her gift; all that she cares to know is that it has been safely received.

Wishing you a happy new year, I remain .

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosures.

December 31, 1902.

Mrs. Lyman H. Treadway,
1421 Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Treadway:

Yours of the 27th kindly inviting me to be your guest is received and accepted with pleasure. I have written Mrs. Taylor of Taylorhurst, Cleveland, that I could be in Cleveland any time between the 17th and 19th of January, or between the 31st of January and Feb. 2nd. If they make arrangements for either time I will at once write you more definitely about my visit. It certainly will give me great pleasure to renew old acquaintanceship and have a nice visit with yourself & Husband and your parents.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

SYNODICAL OFFICERS.

ATLANTIC - Pres., Miss Jennie Hughes, 44 Cook St., Greenville, South Carolina.
Sec., Mrs. A. A. Jones, McConnellsville, South Carolina.

BALTIMORE - Pres., Mrs. J. B. Kelly, 1807 Kenesaw Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Sec., Miss N. C. Bradley, 1728 N St., Washington, D. C.

CATAWBA - Pres., Mrs. W. E. Carr, Danville, Virginia.
Sec., Mrs. G. L. Davis, Charlotte, North Carolina.

CALIFORNIA - Pres., Mrs. P. D. Goddard, 1804 Lake St., San Francisco, Cali.
Sec., Mrs. J. B. Whistler, 108 Noe St., San Francisco, Cali.

COLORADO - Pres., Miss E. H. Glasser, Fort Morgan, Colorado.
Sec., Miss Vina F. Knowles, 724 Arapahoe Ave., Boulder, Colorado.

ILLINOIS - Pres., Mrs. C. W. Robinson, 901 E. Washington St., Bloomington, Ills.
Sec., Mrs. M. C. Monroe, 6038 Union Ave., Chicago, Ills.

INDIANA - Pres., Mrs. F. F. McCrea, 1535 Broadway, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Sec., Mrs. E. B. Thomson, 518 West Wabash Ave., Crawfordsville, Ind.

INDIAN TERRITORY - Pres., Mrs. W. C. Miles, Guthrie, Okla. Ter.
Sec., Mrs. C. R. Hume, Anadarko, Okla. Ter.

IOWA - Pres., Mrs. E. N. Barrett, Iowa City, Iowa.
Sec., Miss Martha Cornish, Keokuk, Iowa.

KANSAS - Pres., Mrs. F. D. Hoag, 323 East 4th St., Newton, Kansas.
Sec., Mrs. J. B. Hewitt, 825 Neosho St., Emporia, Kansas.

KENTUCKY - Pres., Mrs. J. T. Lapsley, Danville, Ky.
Sec., Mrs. A. J. Arrick, 117 Shipp Ave., Louisville, Ky.

MICHIGAN - Pres., Mrs. D. M. Cooper, 1015 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Sec., Miss E. Frances Steele, 192 Charlotte Ave., Detroit, Mich.

MINNESOTA - Pres., Mrs. E. F. Pomeroy, 1400 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Sec., Mrs. Eli Torrance, 1923 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

MISSOURI - Pres., Mrs. S. L. McAfee, Parkville, Mo.
Sec., Miss Kate Watkins, Clinton, Mo.

MONTANA - Pres., Mrs. J. B. Butter, Phillipsburg, Montana.

NEBRASKA - Pres., Mrs. Geo. Tilden, 124 South 19th St., Omaha, Nebraska.
Sec., Mrs. F. E. Coulter, 1823 Lake St., Omaha, Neb.

NEW JERSEY - Pres., Mrs. W. E. Honeyman, 56 Lincoln Place, Plainfield, N. J.
Sec., Mrs. E. C. Miles, Roselle, New Jersey.

NEW YORK - Pres., Mrs. George C. Yeisley, Hudson, New York.
Sec., Miss Maud A. Rice, Hudson, N. Y.

NORTH DAKOTA - Pres., Mrs. A. C. Brown, Fargo, North Dakota.
Sec., Mrs. R. D. Acheson, Park River, North Dakota.

OHIO - Pres., Mrs. Frank Houston, Urbana, Ohio.
Sec., Miss Alice C. Patterson, Glendale, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA - Pres., Mrs. C. L. Bailey, 81 South Front St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Sec., Mrs. D. F. Diefenderfer, 415 Chestnut St., Erie, Pa.

SOUTH DAKOTA - Pres., Miss Anne E. McCauley, Bridgewater, South Dakota.
Sec., Mrs. C. H. L. Erwin, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

TENNESSEE - Pres., Mrs. T. J. Reed, Box 425, Johnson City, Tenn.
Sec., Mrs. A. J. Coile, 2301 Fifth Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

TEXAS - Pres., Mrs. H. S. Little, 705 Chestnut St., Denison, Texas.
Sec., Mrs. Edwin McNutt, 712 Polk Ave., Houston, Texas.

UTAH - Pres., Mrs. R. G. McNiece, 1248 Blaine Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Sec., Mrs. Mary F. Allen, Box A, Park City, Utah.

WASHINGTON - Pres., Mrs. W. S. Ladd, 293 Sixth St., Portland, Oregon.
Sec., Mrs. J. V. Milligan, 366 14th St., Portland, Oregon.

WISCONSIN - Pres., Mrs. A. H. Vedder, 199 Tenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Sec., Mrs. W. J. McElroy, 3229 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Sitka, Alaska, October - - - - -

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Jackson:

I think it probable that you have been informed of the controversy regarding our church fence at Sitka. The church decided to have a picket fence about the church premises. Captain Pendleton, of the Marine Corps, acted very ugly in the matter; in the first place hindering and even endeavoring to prevent the digging of the post-holes and when the fence was finally completed he practically refused permission to the painter to step on the marine grounds to do the painting, and so the fence is still unpainted.

My own opinion is that he will contest our claim to the lot. However I do not know that this matter is up at present or likely to be for some time. I understand, however, that recently a committee was appointed and met and sat at Sitka to adjust certain claims between the Navy and the Department of the Interior to lands in and about Sitka. The Committee consisted of Fredericks, District Attorney; Distin, Surveyor General; and Pendleton. I believe Pendleton made the report, and I think it quite probable that the report recommends the transfer to the Navy of our common, now used as a parade ground, ball ground, and common in general; except that Pendleton has ruthlessly, and I believe illegally, driven the native children from this ground. Now

Pendleton, if put in charge of the grounds from the sidewalk in front of the Barracks to the Beach, might close up both the sidewalk and the lower street in front of the hospital to the public; and so shut out our front entrance, and indeed the only easy entrance to the church and church grounds. I thoroughly believe Pendleton would do this had he the power.

Now, if the parade ground is handed over to the Barracks people, both the sidewalk in front of the Barracks leading to the church door, and also the street below in front of the hospital leading to the Governor's House and also to the native town, ought to be kept open unreservedly and forever to the public.

I know you are deeply interested in our church and in the titles to our church premises and you will know just what to do in the matter.

Believe me, dear Dr. Jackson,

Very cordially yours,

W. S. Bannerman.

Mr. Hamilton has just left Sitka by the Rush. Had he been a Presbyterian I would have mentioned this matter to him;; however he may have heard of the disagreeable controversy from some other source.

W. S. B.

Copy---(E.T.H.)

January 8, 1903.

Mrs. J. Livingston Taylor,
27 Prospect Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Taylor:

Your letter of January 2nd concerning the meeting in Cleveland is received. I am very sorry to hear that Mrs. Mather is sick and trust that she will speedily recover.

I will write as you suggest to Mrs. Dudley P. Allen, 1975 Euclid Avenue. Of course I will not mention your name.

Trusting that your proposed visit to Chicago will give you needed rest, I remain

Respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

[redacted]

January 8, 1903.

Miss Sarah A. Stoddard,
12 Meridian Street,
New London, Conn.

Madam:

Yours of January 5th is received and (D.V.) I will come to New London for an address for Saturday afternoon, January 24th, at 3 o'clock. I may write later by what train I will be able to reach your city.

Permit me to suggest that invitations be sent to the Missionary Societies of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal Churches of your city, as those churches ~~together with the Presbyterians~~ have missions in Alaska and will be equally interested in the address with your Indian Society.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

January 8, 1903.

Mrs. D. O. Wickham,
1421 Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Wickham:

Thanks for your letter with regard to the meeting in Cleveland. I received a letter from Mrs. Taylor the same day. It is possible that when I am in Erie next week I may take a run over and see a few parties personally in regard to a meeting at a future time; if so I will telegraph Mrs. Treadway.

With kind regards to the household, I remain

Respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 8 3.

Mrs. D. F. Diefenderfer,
415 Chestnut Street,
Eria, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Diefenderfer:

Yours of the 5th instant is received. If anything later developes you can write me, care of Mrs. Emerson at Titusville on January 12th, and it will reach me the 13th, the date at which I am to be at that place.

I hope much prayer may be made by those who know of the meetings for the work of the Holy Spirit that alone can give success to the meeting.

With kind regards to your family I remain,

Respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

~~General Agent, &c.~~

January 9, 1903.

Mr. George W. Bailey,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear brother:

In response to yours of December 16th it gives me pleasure to send you my check for $5.00 for the Sabbath School work.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

January 8, 1903.

Mrs. William Borden,
89 Bellevue Place,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mrs. Borden:

It seems good to hear from you again---your letter of the 4th is received. I thank you for your kind invitation to be your guest during my stay in Chicago; business may prevent my acceptance of your hospitality but I shall certainly try to at least come and take a dinner with you, to again meet you and your pleasant family.

With kind remembrances to Mr. Borden and the dear children, I remain,

Respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 9, 1903.

Miss Carrie L. Allen,
18 Fern Avenue,
Redlands, California.

My dear Miss Allen:

Your letter of September 7th came just as I was coming down with a severe illness Upon my return to the Office I found work so piled up that I have not been able to give it any attention.

My funds are so tied up that I can make ar present no additional investments and would be unwilling to make any so far off as California or the Pacific Coast, even if I had some money to loan out. Not that the Pacific Coast investments are not good, but they are too far from home for me to look after them.

Trusting that your health is much better in California and with greetings from my family and myself, I remain

Respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 9, 1903.

Mrs. William Thaw,
Pittsburg, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Thaw:

I have delayed sending you new year greetings until I could have a copy for you of Dr. Campbell's report of the year's work on St. Lawrence Island, that you may have the latest information from that field.

I trust that the past year has been to you one of usual health, christian activity and usefulness, for I know of no happier condition than to be employed by the Master in his service. Dr. and Mrs. Campbell are not only content in their new and isolated field but seem to enjoy the work very much. I wish it were possible that the Doctor could have a good Christian assistant, a man of muscle as well as piety to stand by him when he tries to prevent the smuggling of whiskey by the natives from Siberia. This last spring he had the bone of his nose broken and very nearly lost his life in an attempt to keep out Siberian liquor.

It is probable* that the government will withdraw that Island from settlement and make it a reservation for the propagation of domestic reindeer, which Dr. Cambell has requested.

With kind regards to your household, I remain

Very respectfully,

*It is done.

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

ANNUAL REPORT, GAMBELL REINDEER STATION.

Gambell, St. Lawrence Is., Alaska,
July 1st, 1902.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit to you my first annual report as agent of the Bureau of Education at this place.

While a student in the University of California, pursuing a course preparatory to the study of medicine, there was held there in the month of February, 1892, a Convention of the College Young Men's Christian Association of California, Washington and Oregon. There were present 175 delegates, representing the picked young men of the West, strong, manly, vigorous, both mentally and physically, the future lawyers, doctors, merchants, ministers, manufacturers and leading men wherever they should make their homes. Studying the faces of this intensely in earnest audience, made one the more deeply drink in the words of John R. Mott, Harry Hillard, S. M. Sayford and Robert Wiedensall as they pleaded with us regarding the life to come, the life that now is and the manliness and need of an out and out life work for the Lord Jesus Christ. The results of that Convention on my own life were condensed into a single resolution, made after several weeks of deep study, "Resolved, that from this moment, neither I myself nor anyone who shall ever know or see or hear of Edgar Omer Campbell shall doubt his consecration to his Lord and Master Jesus Christ." The professions were crowded with men, the trades were overflowing, the home churches with applications for vacant pulpits and only the home and the foreign mission fields were calling loudly for more laborers to read a whitened harvest. After many days thought, reading and correspondence, I became a student Volunteer for Foreign Missions. In the summer of 1893 the way was opened most marvelously of God for me to begin medical studies in Cooper Medical College, San Francisco. The four year's studies had been crowded into three years perparatory to the introduction of a full four year's course which was inaugurated in 1894, but we completed our race and graduated in December, 1895. Then followed a year in sanitarium, studying the uses of baths, electricity and diet in the treatment of disease, a year in hospitals and clinics in New York, spending most of the time on the eye and ear with Dr. Herman Knapp, but doing other work at the Post Graduate Genito-Urinary Clinic, The Hudson St. Hospital, the Vanderbilt Clinic and various Surgical Amphitheaters and with a friend in private practice, beside seeing much of mission, church, Christian Endeavor, Young Men's Christian Association and Student Volunteer Work. The next year was spent at the Moody Bible Institute at Chicago. The way not yet being opened for me to go to the field, I went home to California and found an opening for private practice near my father's home. A drug store was opened the next year, and continued for two years, in connection with my practice, which was growing, when, on April 10th, 1901, a letter was received from Dr. Sheldon Jackson, U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska, presenting the claims of the field on St. Lawrence Island, and appealing for a medical man. It seemed to my wife and me that our time had come, so we telegraphed an acceptance, April 14th, and immediately began preparations to leave, advertising our business for sale in the leading San Francisco and Los Agneles and Riverside dailies, as well as the many drug journals and medical colleges as well as writing to many personal friends. Buyers were few, however; we were not able to secure a purchaser for the drug-store until May 29th, 1901, when Dr. Strothers arrived, an inventory was taken and on the 30th he was given the practice and took possession of the drug store for 25 % less than wholesale cost.

My commission from the Bureau of Education came on the 25th of April, and on the 27th, one of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions appointed me to Laos, in the Kingdom of Siam. The urgency of immediate occupation in Korea and the openness of the door in Siam and Laos had appealed to me very strongly and I very much desired to go to one of these two places, believing God was calling, so I wrote at once to Dr. Jackson asking to be released from my engagement to the Bureau of Education. He telegraphed a refusal saying it was too late for him to look elsewhere for the man he needed, but later, feeling that I would be dissatisfied in Alaska, with its few people, he wrote a release. In the meantime Mrs. Campbell and I had been praying over the matter, considering Dr. Jackson's earnest appeal, and the fact that for two years Dr. Jackson had been seeking for a man, unsuccessfully, and that if we did not go, the school and mission would be closed. Then, too, we knew there were many as well qualified as we, who were ready and eager to go to Siam or Laos, so we telegraphed a final acceptance May 14th, 1901, and the same day sold and delivered some of our household goods.

ITINERARY.

We left Santa Barbara June 5th, reaching San Francisco June 6th, 1901. Here we learned from S. Foster & Co. that our goods would be shipped from Seattle, so secured some surgical instruments, photographic supplies and personal necessities, spending a few days with old friends in Berkeley and Oakland, and left by rail on the 11th for Seattle, which place was reached June 13th, having spent a few hours in Portland.

The next two days were spent with the Seattle Hardware Co. and Fischer Bros., looking over accounts and ordering additional supplies for the coming year. Mr. C. A. Black, of the Seattle Hardware Co., placed every convenience at our command, and we wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to him and to Mr. F. W. Baker, the Company's Treasurer, for their many kindnesses to us, for we were strangers in a strange place. On the 16th Dr. and Mrs. H. Richmond Marsh and two children, with Peter Koonooya and wife (Mungooyu), arrived, returning to their home at Pt. Barrow. Dr. and Mrs. Marsh assisted us very materially in the selection of our personal clothing, and we were glad to have such company in our travels, at least as far as Nome. On the 17th Rev. S. Hall Young, D. D., a pioneer in Alaskan mission work, arrived. On looking for transportation, we found that the Nome City, scheduled to sail for Nome on the 20th, had not been seen nor heard from, other steamers from the North were delayed, the ice was reported very late in breaking up in Bering Sea, and it was doubtful if we could reach Nome in time to make the necessary connections with the R. C. "Bear" upon which we had to depend for transportation from Nome to St. Lawrence Island. SR. Young, advised us to take the "inland" route, so we secured passage on the "City of Seattle" which was to sail on the 18th. This allowed us only a few hours in which to secure our dry-goods, but by the kindness of the MacDougal Southwick Co., who kept open overtime for us, and the Seattle Hardware Co., who allowed us a man and space to pack in, we managed to get to the dock in time to wait three hours before sailing time for the vessel to sail. There were many Klondike miners aboard, as well as others who were more or less acquainted with ~~the Klondike~~ Alaska, so we had every point of interest along the route pointed out to us, and greatly enjoyed our introduction to our future home and work and felt that we were gaining experience and knowledge that would prove valuable to us in our work. Every opportunity was grasped to ask a question about the country, climate, clothing, food, mines, fish, agriculture, and the native population. Skaguay was reached on the 22d of June. Here we spent two days waiting for a train. We had some difficulty in getting thru the Canadian Customs Office, but on presenting our credentials to the chief officer, we were duly sealed and despatched over the White Pass and Yukon R. R. to White Horse where a day was spent. The Rev. Mr. White had fitted up his church as a reading and writing room, which was welcomed by the people as a relief from the cramped cabins and tents they called home. An addition had been put on behind the church and a free school opened, taught by Mr. White himself, preparing the way for a Government teacher. We visited the White Horse Rapids and had the good fortune to see a miner's scow "shoot" them, the clumsy craft being piloted past the rokks and thru the swirling water by a long "sweep" or oar over the stern end.

In White Horse we found about 800 feet of store house belonging to the transportation companies, stored with many hundreds of tons of all kinds of merchandise. The coming of the railroad has also transferred the scow building from Lake Lindermann to White Horse, the terminus of the Railroad, and here we saw scores of these craft of various sizes in process of construction, as well as several river steamers hauled up on the bank for repairs.

We left White Horse on the 26th of June on the steamer "Victorian", and with much puffing, scraping, swinging and backing, passed down the mighty Yukon River to famous Dawson, where we arrived June 29th, only to find that every steamer had gone down the river, and we would have to wait until one came back from St. Michael, a time no one could set. Fourteen vessels, all loaded with passengers and freight, told of a mighty traffic in that direction, for the previous year, the most of the freight had gone up the river from St. Michaels. We must not forget to mention the little squads of the Northwest Mounted Police located all along the line of travel, and the order and swift justice due to their vigilance. They were to a traveler in the Northwest Territory what a policeman is to a stranger in one of our big American cities. Rev. Mr. Turner, of the Presbyterian Church, of Dawson, and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, of the North American Trading and Transportation Co., were very kind to us all. We decided not to wait for these steamers, so while Dr. Marsh and Dr. Young were securing supplies, I endeavored to bring about a reconciliation between two quarreling members of a party owning the only available scow suited to our use, and finally succeeded in getting them to agree to a sale. Then getting our families and baggage aboard, and bidding goodbye to our new-found friends, we pushed off into the stream, in our own boat. This was a strange craft, tho a typical scow as used by miners and merchants on the Yukon. It was about 12 feet wide, 3 feet deep and 20 feet long, sloping up at each end, making it about 30 feet long from stem to stern. There was a long sweep or oar, perhaps 25 feet long, at each end, with heavy wooden pins for oar hooks. On the sides were two more shorter oars. We were alsoprovided with a hastily constructed home-made pump, which was not needed. We had a piece of canvas for a tent, and some old tin cans cut open furnished a fire place, so with the abundant wood along the shores we managed to cook food when it was not raining. The wind, however, was against us and altho the current about 4 miles an hour, we could not make more than 3 miles an hour, for it took us 37 hours to float the 100 miles from Dawson to Eagle City.. Then it rained on us about 24 hours, the wind and current turning the unwieldy craft about as if it were a top, stranding us on a sand bar or swishing us into some lazy sluggish canal to barely keep going. As at last we found by the landmarks that we were nearing our destination, we realized that we were on the wrong side of the river; then the fear beset us that we should be swept past Eagle City without being able to stop our ship. But at last we reached a sharp turn in the river where there was a swift current directed toward the opposite shore. Calling all hands on deck, double-manning the oars, and shouting encouragement all around, we finally landed our craft on the other shore, and took a long breath of relief, tho we were all wet hungry and tired. But everything disagreeable was forgotten when we beheld the joyful faces of the Rev. and Mrs. James Wallston Kirk, and felt their heaty welcome. Their home was ours from July 1st until the 27th. We spent the days writing, visiting, taking pictures, and fishing for grayling. The Presbytery of the Yukon was convened July 5th and its business attended to. July 4th was duly celebrated by the garrison at Fort Egbert, which was under command of Captain Farnsworth. Acting Assistant Surgeon Trueholtz was a college mate in Cooper, and, with his wife, proved good companions. We had the pleasure of assisting him in some of his work, one operation being on a little Indian girl for multiple tubercular aderritis in the anterior cervical region. Friday evenings we enjoyed in music, Mrs. Kirk being a very fine pianist herself, and always inviting in others of the people who could sing or play. The church was opened as a reading room during week-day days and nights and Mr. Kirk's fine library and papers and magazines thoroughly enjoyed by the people, most of whom had come to Eagle with the bare necessities to keep muscle and soul together. Some of the soldiers of the garrison were in nearly every evening. At night, the men folks of our party found rest beneath the hospitable cabin home of two miners, Charles Grunow and Charlie Barber. These men had one of the best dog teams on the Yukon and with a low wagon they made a great deal freighting. There are two saw mills at Eagle, one belonging to the Government and the other to private parties.

Lumber is brought down the river in great rafts. Eagle is also the center of one of the richest mining regions in Alaska, the American creek flowing into Mission creek just above the town, which is situated at the mouth of the latter. Dr. Young and peter Kockeryer bought a small boat and left for Circle or Rampart on the 16th, and on the 25th the "Susie" came up the river.. On the 27th she returned from Dawson, so bidding goodbye to our friends and to Eagle, which, tho we had escaped Judge Wickersham's clutches, had been a jail to us, we were once more on the Yukon, trying to reach St. Lawrence Island. The trip to St. Michael's was made without incident.

At St. Michael we took the Steamship "Dora" for Nome, which we reached August 2, 1901, only to find that the Cutter "Bear" had gone about fifteen hours before. Dr. Marsh and party were hundreds of miles from home and no possible way to get there except on the "Bear", and we did not know how we should ever reach St. Lawrence Island, but God knew all about it. We soon found Lieutenant David H. Jarvis who told us Captain Francis H. Tuttle had said he would be in Teller in five days, so after spending a night under the care of Mr. David W. MacKay, Superintendent of the Good Samaritan Hospital, who, with his excellent wife, were very kind and helpful to us, we again took passage in the "Dora" for Teller. In Teller we found some spare room in cabins of Mr. Frank Kleinschmidt, who gave up his own neat, comfortable quarters to the ladies; Dr. J. H. Meacham was always ready with a hearty welcome when the hungry came around. On the 8th Captain Tuttle came and took Dr. Marsh and party aboard the U. S. S. "Bear", but said we would have to wait until he came back from Point Barrow, for he was in a hurry to make his trip and attend to business before the ice came. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, however, was aboard the "Bear" and we felt in our bones that someway he would know what to do and help us to do it. He took us to Teller Reindeer Station and introduced us to Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Brevig who made room for us and gave us a home from August 8th, 1901, to August 31st. Here we found another great opportunity open to us, that of studying the reindeer and their management under one of the oldest superintendents on the coast. We saw the herd now belonging to Eskimos who had served their apprenticeship and were coining money every year, besides having comfortable homes and clothes. Aside from the reindeer men the native population around Port Clarence has almost disappeared. We also greatly enjoyed the company of Mr. F. A. Walpole, botanist, from the Department of Agriculture. His methods of work and the results attained were a stimulus to us in studying the flora of Alaska, and especially our own field of St. Lawrence Island. Dr. Jackson was with us a few days and gave us good counsel and advice as only one of his temper and experience could give. On August 23th the "Progress", Captain Gundison, Master, from Vladistock, in charge of Lieut. Bertholf of the Revenue Cutter Service, with 258 reindeer purchased in Siberia came to anchor off the station. After unloading the reindeer, with the aid of a tug and barge, and another farewell to those left behind us, we went aboard the "Progress" and enjoyed for a day and night the hospitality of Lieut. Bertholf and

Capt. Gundison. About noon, September 1st, 1901, we were landed on the gravelly beach of St. Lawrence Island and our journey of nearly 5,000 miles, requiring almost three months, was at an end. Mr. Wm. A. Egan, whom you had appointed as our assistant, marshalled the many willing welcoming hands, and our baggage and supplies were soon in their proper places. Mr. Egan had received our goods, checked them all off and stored them in the house and storehouse. He had unpacked the stove and set it up for us. At 5 o'clock we rang the bell and called the old men and heads of families together and had a good talk with them, to get acquainted. We told them we had come to stay with them,--to getacquainted. We told them that we had come to stay with them, to live for them and to help them in every way we could. But, to do this, we would need to have them help us, and we wanted all to help. We said the children might not want to come to school unless the parents told them to. They all cnsented with many an O ho, Yes, yes, and to this day we feel that a great deal of good in this small meeting.

THE BUILDINGS.

The buildings in general were in good repair. The ceiling of the residence portion has now so dried that in some places there are cracks, but the rustic and tar-paper are tight and the snow did not bother much except around two windows, where the casing has separated. In one case the snow blew inside the casing around the studding and back on its track four feet over the floor of the schoolroom. In the other case the snow landed overhead and, melting on warm days, made rain on the desks. A few cracks under the eaves of the schoolroom allowed a like condition in two or three more places. These were all stopped, puttied and painted. The school bell was on a mound quite a distance from the school. A frame was fitted over the comb of the roof at the north end and the bell firmly set in place, and a bell rope let down into tye school room. A bump on top of the bell prevents its being tighteded in place, so it shakes the entire building whenever it is rung. The prevailing winds during the winter months and the snow storms are from the northeast, with an occasional very fierce snow storm from the east. As the building and shed behind it are very long and extend north and south, the snow banks up about the buildings very badly and requires a great deal of shovelling, whereas the old coal shed, standing northeast and southwest, is almost free from snow all winter long. The native houses are almost round and have the door invariably in the west, and require very little shoveling and that only on the west side. The main door to the school room is in the north end, but I am told that previously the pupils were admitted thru the coal shed on the west. To obviate this we constructed, from old scraps of lumber, a neat storm shed over the main door, having an entrance on the west side. The hinges sent to this stattion, as well as all outdoor metals, should be of brass.

From the four 10-foot and one 7-foot long plain table two feet wide, and corresponding benches for each side of the table, we constructed ten 8-foot desks and thirteen 4-foot desks, with spaces under each for books and slates. Some of the boards were ripped in the middle, reducing the tops from 24 to 18 inches, also using the rops of the benches. To make new bench tops, we used some 1 3/4 x 9 inch lumber given us by Lieut. Bertholf. To make the bottoms of the desks we used box tops. The desks and benches were then neatly painted, and the desks screwed to the floor, four of the native boys working until nearly midnight, November 8th, that the benches might be dry for use on Monday. The stove was moved from one end of the room to the middle of the room. Lights were put in two lower sashes which were boarded up. A large closet was built in the bedroom and one in the school room. Into the latter were gathered the scattered books, supplies and magazines. Shelving and cupboards were built in the kitchen, hall and side-entry, a large bookcase in the alcove or bow window, and a medicine and instrument case. The latter was enclosed in March thru the kindness of Mr. Thomas Lopez, in charge of the whaling crew who spent the winter here. We are also indebted to Mr. Lopez, or John Thomas as he is known among whalemen, for help in putting shalves in the storehouse, banking in the schoolhouse with snow and making the desks and benches. The blackboard space has been more than doubled. In the schoolroom we can now seat comfortably 52 scholars. We hope next year to be allowed to put in three supporting posts under the ceiling of the school room, thereby strengthening the floor above, making it safe for a dormitory, which would require only a little flooring and ceiling and some sky-lights. The storehouse is good and strong, but was badly in need of some shelving, which was added, reducing chaos to order. Coal oil boxes made excellent shelving above the three shelves we put in. Under the lower one we have barrels.

The Reindeer House, on the shore of the large bay east of the station, is large enough and otherwise well adapted for its use, except the roof, which is a sad commentary on somebody's carpentry, for it is made of plain boards put on the long way of the roof and allows the water and melting snow to leak thru.

The Beach House os a new structure put up by Mr. W. A. Egan from the lumber you sent up for the hospital, as well as most of the old lumber on hand, and some he traded from Mr. Thomas. It is 12 x 22, with a shed 10 x 22, and stands a little way from the beach, about 3/4 of a mile northeast from the school and entirely away from the village. It is so close to the beach that the north side was covered with drozen spray in the early part of the winter. The house was entirely built and painted and contained all the government supplies and tools and most of the Gambell Estate before we reached St. Lawrence Island.

THE SCHOOL.

School was begun September 8th and continued until April 25, 1902, a total of 153 days with an average attendance of over 38. The accompanying table shows the attendance by weeks, by months, by grades, and the total enrollment and grade enrollment as well as the "on timers", i. e., those who were present every morning of the week as well as those who were present four mornings each week. The smallest average attendance any one week was 24, the second week in September, when a great many had not yet returned from their summer camps; and the highest weekly average was the first week in April, 55 3/4. One day we had 60 in attendance. We endeavored to impress upon all the fact that the Government expected every child to attend school. Yet we recognized the fact that the child did not have to attend school--that is, would not be compelled to attend by parents or guardian of the child did not so desire; so we endeavored to make the school so attractive that the parents could not keep the children at home. We endeavored to make the school room the most attractive place to be found. We gave a round pilot bread to everyone who was on time five mornings in the week, and one-half a bread to those who came four times. On Friday afternoons we paid these debts and gave everyone pop corn. Sometimes we went after lazy ones and pulled them from their beds or from dances which were especially attractive to the little girls who, decorated with strings of beads, would strip naked to the knees, except a breechcloth, and keep time to wierd song and beating of the drums. Some were punished by their parents for not coming and to three or four we administered corporal punishment for absence.

The accompanying table showing attendance of the best 15 pupils would compare well with any school in America. The little boy Kā-ē-pōōng-ū, neither absent nor tardy for the entire year, received a prize of a .44 Winchester carbine offered by Mr. Egan, and Pō-ōng-ū received a neat chest stocked with such things as delight a seamstress, beside a wrapper of calico. It has been hardest to get the girls to attend. They are married or engaged very early in life. Some of the little girls are pledged when mere babies, but the actual marriage ceremony does not begin until the girl is perhaps 12 to 15 years old. Then the man, young usually (for the old man escapes by an outright purchase), goes in the fall to live most of the time with the parents or guardian of the girl, assisting in constructing the winter house and in the hunting. During the summer he returns to his father's house. After two or more winters spent in this way, all parties still agreeing that the match would be a good one, the father of the young man and his friends may bring presents to the parent or guardian of the girl, and the girl goes home with her husband. The presents, however, are distributed among her parents' friends. There is no fast rule. The young man may be given the mitten or be denied the girl by her guardian. One Sīng ō wīn had just passed her third winter of anticipation, and each time her guardian has denied the suitor the regard he claimed for his winter's hunting. Some of the men condemned the conduct of the guardian to me, but to him they act as usual and treat it as a joke. The women are much more ignorant than the men, tho the girls that come to school learn very quickly.

The sessions usually ran from 9 or 9:30 to 12:30 and from 1 or 1:30 to 4. Then 4:30 to 5, until 6 to 6:30, we had a class of men, a most interesting part of our day's work. The men were hunting in the morning, but would usually return about 2 P. M. This class began with the chart and at the close of school could read Appleton's first reader and a part of McGuffie's, copy any portion given them and write a few sentences distated. The whole school are able to read far more than they understand and for this reason it has been very difficult to get a good arithmetic, for the most of those in use in American schools presuppose an understanding of the language used in stating problems or propositions. Wentworth and Reid's "First Steps in Numbers" has, of those at our command, proven the best. We need more of them, and would also like a simple arithmetic chart for the smaller pupils. The boys of the third and fourth grades greatly enjoy turning their backs to the blackboard while I set down a short column of figures, then at the command "Turn", quickly facing the board and adding them up. The practice in English grammar and composition, the fifth and sixth grades kept a journal. The material was first written on their slates, then brought into class, read, corrected and written on the blackboard, from which it was copied into the journal. They have taken great pride in these books and

THE MEDICAL WORK.

The greater part of our work in this line has been confined to bronchitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, blepharitis, eczema, anda a number of other skin affections, snow blindness, knife wounds, bruises and sprains, and constipation (frozen belly as they call it), with a few cases of pneumonia, measles, rheumatism and cerebro-spinal meniugitis. The skin affections are the results of their dirty method of living, and washing in urine. Urine is an especially high prized toilet article and the seal and dog skins used in making clothing are tanned in it. The dirtiness and filth about the native houses is almost indescribable. How many, many cases of skin diseases and sore eyes could have been prevented by using hot water! When the respiratory organs became affected the people wanted fresh air, and the result of breating in atmosphere heavily laden with fog, at a temperature of about 37° F., on inflamed throat and lungs can be easily imagined. Advice, pleading, warning, were of no avail. The one case of measles was strictly quarantined in the Beach House and so kindly cared for by Mr. Egan that she made a good recovery and no more cases developed. We have taken into our house every severe case we could prevail upon to come. There have been 37 days spent in hospital by patients and 34 days by relatives or friends who were required to make the patient content to remain. Altho our record is not complete, we have treated at least 354 patients, with 245 medical and 152 surgical affections, giving 3972 doses of medicine and applying 289 dressings. This does not seem a large amount of business, but it was done in addition to building and repairing operations, the school, reindeer and Ministerial work besides keeping house and battling the elements of an Arctic climate which we have been told requires one half of one's energy.

Capt. Jack has always been a disturbing element on St. Lawrence Island, but we have to thank him for one very valuable piece of work, namely, securing his wife's consent to an enucleation of an eye that had long troubled her and threatened serious consequence if not taken out. Jack had seen some surgical work in St. Michaels and knew the effect of ether, so we owe it to him that the ice of prejudice in that direction has been broken. An' no ko tu made a good recovery, but about 8 months later lost the sight of the other eye and died full of ulcers and boils and covered with filth.

We visited the whaling steamers which stopped here and offered our services, and received from Capt. Davol of the "Belvidere" a considerable addition to our medical stores. May 23d we took from the steam whaler "Alexander," Capt. Geo. Tilton, Master, a sailor named Wm. Thomson of Cleveland, Ohio, who had served three years with our army in the Philippines and was suffering from dysentery of long standing and having an abscess of respiratory sounds on one side of the chest. We made him a bed in our living room on the little cot you secured for us in Nome last year. On the morning of May 28th we tapped him for pyo-pulmothorax and in the afternoon performed a thoracotamy, being aided by two Eskimo young men, as we could not get assistance from any of the Americans or sailors on the island. We withdrew about six quarts of pus in both operations. Mr. Thompson rested easier from that time on, but we could not control the diarrhea, which prevented his retaining food long enough to derive nourishment to enable him to pull through. He died June 5th and was buried with appropriate ceremonies in our little American cemetery, and the grave neatly marked with a head-board through the kindness of Messrs. Egan and Thomas.

Several of the Indian Point visitors were prescribed for and given medicine. Many people have died there and the whole population seems to be disintegrating.

Birth Record - Gambell, St. Lawrence, Is.

Date.	Father.	Mother.	Sex.	Nation.
1901.	Negokhpuk	Iyopu	M.	E.
	Sovlu	Soowhou	F.	"
Dec. 9	Koungok	Yogo	M.	"
" 13	Omogo	Kolsohnuk	M.	"
	Opootu	Oachlingu	F.	"
	Messiu	Okoohowo	F.	"
1902 Jan. 27	Tungitoo	Yorri	M.	"
Feb. 8	Kooto	Koingun	M.	"
Mar. 10	?	Konegurok	M.	"
" 24	Bookok	Piyanu	M.	"
May 25	Nokuyok	Opiyu	F.	"

Total = 7 M. and 4 F.

Death Record - Gambell, St. Lawrence Is.

Date	Name	Father	Mother	Age	Sex	Cause.
	Oguokt[illegible]luk	Koworrin	Tooli	6	F.	Entero-colitis?
	Oomorru			60		Hung by sons, Age and sickness.
	Infant	Negokhpuk	Iyo[illegible]u	Inf.	M.	Premature birth.
		Sovlu	Soowhou	"	F.	?
		Koungok	Yogo	"	M.	?
1902 June 5	Wm. Thompson	Thos. Thompson		25	M.	Dysentery-Pleurisy
" 11	Itotu			33	M.	Cerebro-spinal mening
" 13		?	Konegurok	Inf.	M.	Malnutrition.
22	Inyu	Onekoomu		11	M.	Phthisis
30	Annokotu			50	F.	"

Total = 4 infants, 2 children, 4 adults.

a

THE MINISTERIAL WORK.

Services have been held each Lord's Day since our arrival except two, one of which we were detained by the weather at the Reindeer Camp and another stormy day when our interpreter was away. The attendance has averaged between 50 and 60. The attention has been good. Contrary to some reports I have seen, there is not a Christian here, the people seeming to hold to the ways of their fathers as tenaciously as do the Brahmins of India. As under this head, I would have to speak more concerning the life, manners, habits and customs of the people, it would be best to defer remarks until a longer residence would enable me to speak more intelligently.

There seems to be neither civil nor religious authority or organization in the island. Ko wŏr ŭn is called the chief because he caught the most whale last year. Others have held a similar position for like reasons, the position being only a name, as the chief has no more authority than any other man, and not nearly so much as do the devil doctors or medicine men, for if an Eskimo gets sick and you send for him and he tells you to burn your house, it is burned, and you can not pull anything from the fire except with his consent. If he tells you to put on a tasseled dog-skin belt, you put it on or your sickness continues or grows worse. Maybe he advises you to wear a charm around your neck, or to attach a representation of a seal or duck or net or fox to your snow shirt, failing to do which you will not get any game. Then you pay him his bill, while the white man's medicine and work and food are free.

Their religion consists in devil worship, most of the ceremonies of which are performed with a view to appease the devil's wrath. It is a religion of fear that keeps the soul shrouded in darkness and gloom. The women and children are excessively afraid of the dark, because they believe the devil will get them, and will jump, scream and cry at unusual noises. One day we had a coal oil can filled with water, heating on the school room stove, and it sprung a leak allowing drops of water to ooze out on the hot stove causing a sudden sizzling, hissing popping noise. Those nearest the door rushed out, while others who had the stove between them and the door huddled together in one corner of the room screaming and wailing, and their fears were only allayed when I laughed at them and took the can from the stove and the noise all ceased. Another time Mrs. Campbell was trying an especially fine brand of fire crackers sent her by Miss Livermore of Santa Barbara, when she gave one to a boy to shoot from his hand. When it went off, the report so scared him that he howled very loudly, and then seeing the other boys laughing ar him felt so ashamed he crawled under one of the desks.

We have had prayer at a number of cases of sickness and death and in one case was permitted to speak a few words and read God's Word. We have assisted as pall-bearers a number of times, allowing the people their own method of burial, trusting that ere long they will want a change. We have acted all along on the belief that until the heart wants Jesus, there is no salvation for that soul, that God is always calling, and whosoever believeth in Jesus shall not perish but have eternal life.

One day we were returning from a walk, bringing some wood with us when we were halted by a prominent delegation of men and counseled to throw the wood away, because it once belonged to a dead man, and if I burned it, the people would get no walrus. We told them our belief in the matter, asked them why they used dead white man's old ship to make their houses and then went and lit our fires with the wood and God honored us by granting a larger catch of walrus than the people had had for years. Again, we tried several times to get men and boys to brinus reindeer moss from the plain between the mission and the mountain, that we might make an ice-house to preserve fresh game for summer use, but no one would go until one day I took a sled, box, sacks, rakes and shovels and started out myself, telling the boys who wanted to work to come on. Enough came so I could return and superintend the ice packing, but it was some time before I learned that calamity threatened me because that moss lay in the track of dead men passing to the burial mountain.

We feel our need of the language, but have not yet found time for a systematic study, tho we are all the time acquiring a few words. It has been hard to express ourselves in such language that the interpreter could understand. The figures, expressions and general language of Scripture are foreign to Eskimos, who are strangers to harvest, grain, fruit, fig, sheep, and all forms of agriculture or government. We have spoken as earnestly as we could and tried to make God's message of warning and love understood, trusting that the Holy Spirit will carry it home and produce the harvest.

The General Department.

We believe God's Spirit at all times and especially thru that first introductory talk with the old men has given us a most peaceful time with the entire people. We have had no grievances, angry words or disputes with them except the cases now mentioned. There was a large amount of distilling done in the winter and a good deal of drunkenness resulting. I tried to locate the guilty parties, and upon Mr. Egan's suggestion searched one suspected house most thoroughly, but fruitlessly. Flour and molasses in a tin pan covered with a cloth thru a hole in which is stuck one end of a breech loading shot gun barrel (not injured by the operation) forms an apparatus that is quickly disguised or concealed. Mr. Egan saw some of these in operation but took no steps to bring the offenders to justice. One man, called "The Strong Man"---Hŏkh kŏn, was found drunk, put in irons and confined for 3 days in the store-room at the Beach House in care of Mr. Egan, but that was not a suitable place for a prisoner, beside being very cold. He behaved himself very well for a while, but got drunk again and fought with another man, when the natives tied the two up and threw them into their houses to sleep and roar the effects away. Ō'Zŭk got drunk on a certain occasion, for he was drunk many times, and beat his older wife so she ran away. There have been other fights, wife-beatings, and much laziness resulting from the liquor made. No doubt the three meat famines and the two oil famines were in part due to the lack of hunting on the part of those incapacitated by drink. St. Lawrence Islanders have a custom of sharing all their possessions, ever their wives, so that the meat supply for the winter as well as the oil, was the result of some six or seven men's industrious hunting. Others would stand around day after day with their arms drawn inside their coats, doing nothing but talking. Even Shōhl'lo͞ok, the firmest and most faithful friend of the mission was reported as being for nearly two weeks drunk at South East Cape, and when the Indian Point people came over, he got so drunk he could not get out of his boat. In January Mr. Egan became involved in a fight with a native named Kĭng ō wŏ' hŏk over a dog and gun trade, the man wanting to exchange guns, after the trade was finished and the gun broken. Mr. Egan of course refused and ordered the man from the house, and upon his still begging and insisting on an exchange Mr. Egan seized his revolver and the fight began. Frank Dolberg, one of the whalemen, came down and an attempt was made to iron the man, but other natives interfering, ~~tho~~ tho not fighting, the man was taken home. The case came before me, being my first case as United States Commissioner and both combatants were fined. On the night of May 23d, Tom George, colored, a sort of first-mate at the whaling station, obtained a supply of liquor from the "Alexander" and came ashore fearfully abusing and wanting to fight Mr. John Thomas. We endeavored to settle the matter peacably and worked until nearly morning endeavoring to get the man and his possessions off to the "Alexander" on which he was to sign as a boat-steerer.

About January 1st Mr. Egan presented his resignation, saying his physical disability as well as ignorance of the requirements of the work would prevent him from further fulfilling the position, but we prevailed on him to remain. May 4th he came to us again, saying Mr. Thomas had agreed to furnish him the whaling gear, and he thought he could secure a boat and crew from among the Eskimo. I agreed to release him providing he would still continue to care for the dog team. I was not able to get at the accounts for some time, but when I did, from the bills he had in his possession and things he had accounted for as taken from the Reindeer stores, his account was found $117.00--One Hundred and Seventeen Dollars short. By his returning certain things he had wanted and turning over goods in his possession which I thought we could use in our reindeer work, the account was balanced as nearly as the information I then had would permit. I advised him to wait until the arrival of the "Bear", when it was hoped you would come, but he left on the "Wm. Bayliss", June 10th. One other incident requires mentioning to close the record of the year's work at this station. On the morning of June 6th, Mr. Thomas sent word that some boats were coming from Indian Point. We hastily dressed, for it was about 2 a.m., and went to the beach just in time to see one boat landing. When the goods were all on shore we spoke to the people and told them we should have to examine them all, because they came from another country. They suspected our purpose and all declared they had brought f

no liquor. Nevertheless we found about 4 1/2 gallons which was epptied emptied in the snow. We then proceeded to a second boat. On the way, one Ǒ mǒ'gǒ, formerly a resident of Indian Point, seemed greatly excited over the loss of the liquor. The people and goods from the second boat were all landed when we arrived, and nothing could be found, the Ǒ mǒ'gǒ showed me a water cask saying it was whiskey. Thinking the liquor had been concealed about the capacious coats of the people, we proceeded to feel over their bodies. All took this procedure good naturedly until we came to Mi'ū hǒk, Ǒ mǒ'gǒ's brother, also an Indian Point man, who had caused a great deal of trouble here before with Mr. Doty and Dr. Lerigo and whom we believed to be a chief distiller, certainly several times drunk during the winter. He resisted, his brother a powerful athletic fellow, sprang in, grabbing me by the beard and dealt me a blow in the left eye fracturing the left side of the nasal bones, and between the two brothers throwing me on the ground and kicking me several times breaking a rib on the left side. Mr. Thomas and Frank Dolberg pulled them off, but they continued threatening for some time. It is said that others attempted to help Mr. Thomas but were prevented by a show of knives or a restraining hand. I was not in a condition to examine any more boats that night, nor did I attempt it again, tho there was a great deal of drunkenness. Nevertheless, the Indian Point people were invited into the school room and some of them were shown the way we lived. Mrs. Campbell gave them some music and the school children sang. We prayed and spoke to them a while, and gave them pictures and medicine, and served some tea and pilot bread. This was to a subsequent visitation. We are glad to have them come and are willing to spend and be spent for this benighted people, but oh! we do so wish they could be prevented from making or obtaining liquor. Mr. Hamlet, Executive Officer of the R. C. Bear, suggests the detailing of some competent man to stay here one or two winters to look out for the distillers. The Revenue Cutters should also be the first to arrive here in the spring, when the whalers come. The captains of the whalers say they do not trade liquor here and try to prevent their men from doing so, but it gets from the whalers into the Eskimo some way, and is freely traded on the Siberian coast. From about May 15th to June 15th, the Indian Point people may be expected with their liquor and deer skins to trade for walrus skins and rope. It is then that an officer is needed. One could distinctly notise a change in the demeanor of the whole population after these visits. The people were more sullen, lazier, and much given to "bumming" or begging.

The Weather.

Little need be said in this regard to one who knows so well what Alaska is, yet somewhat of interest may be found in the accompanying summarized abstract of the monthly records for the Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture. We need a barometer, and we have often wished we could devise some means for measuring the velocity of those terrific northeast gales that make the house rattle, and one feels that they want only to hug a hot stove and be buried in a book. There was evidently a barometer here onse, for the empty packing case was found upstairs. The maximum and minimum therometer were found in the top of the store house, covered with corrosion and broken. A standard thermometer was found at Shoollook's and the rain gauge was scattered in two or three places and badly dented.

Mr. U. G. Myers, of the Weather Bureau Office at Eagle City, kindly furnished us a ther~~mmmeer~~mometer of each kind so we have been able to keep the records. But in some unaccountable way, the maximum became broken after giving us only 4 or 5 records. From some boxes we made an instrument stand and placed it, according to regulations, about 150 feet to the east of the mission and 4 1/2 feet above ground.

h II.

We have greatly enjoyed the skating, the dog and reindeer sledding, and our work in general. Our own health has been good and we are continually rejoicing in the sure word of promise given us whereby we shall one day inherit a robe, a crown, eternal life and all things. Enclosed is an inventory of stock on hand.

We are sorry that we can not send you some pictures, but we have not yet mastered enough of the art of photography to do that. Thanking you again for your many good offices in our behalf, I beg leave to remain,

Very obediently yours,
(signed) Edgar O. Campbell, M.D.

To

Hon. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.,
U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska,
Washington, D. C.

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January 10, 1903.

Dr. William H. Roberts,
Witherspoon Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Dr. Roberts:

Away back in the 70 s we had a Presbyterian Minister in Montana by the name of Rev. William S. Frackelton. The last that I knew of him he returned to Ireland, and if living is probably on the list of Ministers of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. Have your their minutes or ministerial list? If so please look over it and see if you can give me his Postoffice address, as we wish to reach him and find out concerning his experience in Montana at that early date.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 10, 1903.

The Presbyterian Journal Company,
1328 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Brethren:

Please send me two or three copies of your edition of January 8th instant, as I want to circulate Dr. Bailey's article on the Mormon Propaganda.

Enclosed find ten cents.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
~~General Agent, Ed.~~
The Concord
New Hampshire ave
Washington
D.C.

Enclosure.

January 10, 1903.

The MacMillan Company,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

Please mail me a Catalogue of your publications. Enclosed find my check for $4.00 with which please mail a copy of "Linn's Story of Mormonism" to Mr. Edward O. Emerson, Titusville, Pennsylvania. Kindly make this book a 'rush order'.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. General Agent, of Education
in Alaska

Enclosure.

January 10, 1903.

Rev. T. A. Anderson,
Sisterville, West Virginia.

Dear Brother:

Yours of January 3d is received. In reply to your question, permit me to say that I am so pressed with official duties that I do not go out very much for missionary addresses except on the Mormon question. The dangers of Mormonism in this land, to our churches, the purity of our homes and to our nation, are so great that I cannot refuse to go whenever I can possibly get away.

I can come on the second Sabbath in February if desired. If I come I shall expect my travelling expenses out of the collection and shall wish a collection in church for Westminster College , Salt Lake City; also either a private meeting in some one's parlor,or permission to call upon a few of your wealthiest Presbyterians for a personal gift for that institution. As you know, it has been endorsed by three different General Assemblies and by the Board of Home Missions. The battle for the possession of this Continent between Mormonism and Evangelical Christianity now is on, and this College is one of the main factors for the success of Evangelical Christianity. It holds the same position to the defeat of Mormonism that the Beyrout College holds towards the freedom and elevation of Syria and Asia Minor

Now Dear Brother, if I can ventilate the Mormon question and push the College with your people, I will (D.V.) come on the second Sabbath of February. What is the best and quickest way to reach you?

I have a half-fare Clerical Permit over the B. & O. R.R. to Pittsburg and Wheeling.

With kind remembrances to Mrs. Anderson, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. General Agent, of
Education in Alaska.

January 10, 1903.

Mrs. John L. Emerson,
Titusville, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Emerson:

I find that there is a train on the Allegheny road to Buffalo, which leaves Pittsburg at 9 A.M. and reaches Titusville at 1.52 P. M. That is the train upon which you can expect me next Tuesday afternoon.

With kind regards to the friends, I remain

Respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 10, 1903.

Mr. John K. Cowan,
General Counsel, B. & O. R.R.,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Mr. Cowan:

Please accept thanks for securing me the Clergyman's half-fare permit over the B. & O. for 1903.

With kind remembrances to your wife, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, of Education in Alaska

January 10, 1903.

Mr. D. B. Martin,
Manager of Passenger Traffic, B. & O. R.R.,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

Please accept thanks for Clergyman's half-fare permit, received for the year 1903.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, of Education
in Alaska

January 15, 1903.

Mrs. John L. Emerson,

Titusville, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Emerson:

I reached home safely though late this morning. The A. V. train was over two hours late, reaching Pittsburg, and the train from Pittsburg to Washington was one and a half hours late in arriving, but I am thankful to have passed the trip without any accident.

In unpacking my grip at home I find I have left a cloth case with my collars and cuffs at your father's, or have lost them; if at your father's kindly mail them to me.

With kind regards to your husband and the boys, I remain

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

~~General Agent, &c.~~

January 15, 1903.

Mr. F. H. Hurin,
262 Park Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Yours of January 12th is received and I will be glad to let you know where I can be found when I am in Chicago, the date of which will be either the 29th, 30th or 31st of this month.

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 15, 1903.

Prof. A. J. Davis,
Clarion, Pennsylvania.

My dear Friend:

Yours of June 12th is received and I will be very glad if I could help you to secure a superintendency in the Argentina. We will be glad to see you in Washington when we can talk it over more fully.

Kind regards to your family.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 15, 1903.

Miss Stella E. Taft,
Woman's Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Madam:

I enclose you 20 penalty labels for the twenty rolls of illustrated lessons, which you will kindly mail direct to the Commissioner of Education, Alaska Division, and the Bureau of Education will then be able to send them on for you.

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

20 labels enclosed.

January 15, 1903.

Mr. H. C. Olin,
Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for the return of the communication I sent for Mr. Beck.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 15, 1903.

Mrs. Darwin R. James,
226 Gates Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mrs. James:

I have an engagement to give a missionary address on Alaska at New London, Conn., on Saturday afternoon, January 24th, and at New Haven on Sunday the 25th. If you have no engagements or committee meetings, functions, or other engagements for Friday night, the 23d,* I can leave Washington about noon and reach Brooklyn in the early evening and spend the night with your husband and yourself, leaving early Saturday morning for New London.

The controversey over the proposed sending of Apostle Smoot to the U. S. Senate will, I think, help ~~the country to~~ awaken the church and country somewhat to the conditions prevailing in Utah, and the need of more active mission work.

With kind regards to your husband I remain,

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

* If agreeable to yourself

January 15, 1903.

Rev. George Edwards,
Great Falls, Montana.

Dear Brother:

Yours of January 10th is received. When I get time to have it copied I will send you a copy of the letter which I wrote the Board of Home Missions in reply to the action of the Presbytery of Montana. In looking over some old papers the other day I providentially came across that letter.

The address of Rev. W. S. Frackelton is, or was, lately, Randwick, N.S.W., Australia. I think a letter written to him there will be forwarded to him if he has changed his Church.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 15, 1903.

Rev. William H. Roberts, D.D., LL.D.,
Witherspoon Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Brother:

Thanks for your letter of information concerning Rev. William S. Frackelton. I am amused at your reference to the Milage Committee of the Assembly. I also had some experiences with the same brother. By the way I wish you would send me a bound copy of the Assembly's minutes for 1902, with bill for the same. I received a copy of the paper bound, but really need two copies, the bound one for my house and the Bureau of Education needs a copy, which I will keep in my ~~room.~~ office

With kind regards to your family, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Washington D.C.
Jan 15th 1903

To the President-

Sir. I have just learned that there is a vacancy in the office of the U.S. District Attorney of the first Alaska District with headquarters at Juneau. and desire to recommend for the position Mr John G. Heid of Juneau Alaska-

I have known Mr Heid personally for over twenty years. & know him to be an able lawyer & an honest & clean man He is one of the very few pioneers of Alaska that from the first of Alaska's government until now has stood for law & order. Whenever necessary he has stood for Education & Churches in that country.

His appointment as District attorney would strengthen the hands of all good citizens in that District

Respectfully
Sheldon Jackson
For 25 years missionary & Supt of Instruction in Alaska

Washington, D. C.,

January 16, 1903.

To The President.

Sir:-

I had the honor on yesterday to communicate with you by letter concerning the appointment of Mr. John G.Heid, of Juneau, Alaska, to the position of United States District Attorney for the First Dictrict of Alaska, with headquarters at Juneau, and gave a short statement of his fitness for the position. I neglected to add, however, to his other qualifications that he is the son of a German Reformed Minister who for many years was the honored Pastor of a Church in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. As there is no German Reformed Church at Juneau Mr. and Mrs. Heid have been from the beginning earnest workers in the First Presbyterian Church of that city.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

Sheldon Jackson

"The Concord."

THE SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE
GOSPEL AMONG THE HEATHEN.

Rt.Rev.E.A.Oerter,President.
Rev.J.Taylor Hamilton,Vice-President.
Rev.M.W.Leibert,Secretary.
Rev.Paul De Schweinitz,Treasurer.

Bethlehem, Pa. January 12, 1903.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.,

Dear Friend & Brother,

x x x x x

Be assured that we are very grateful for all your kind help and especially for the counsel given us in our recent conference and the assistance so freely given Bro. de Schweinitz in the business recently transacted at Washington. Personally I more than ever regret not having made your acquaintance sooner. May God spare you to the cause for many years and grant you abundant success.

Very cordially yours in Christ,

E. A. Oerter.

(COPY)

January 17, 1903.

Mr. F. W. Hurin,
262 Park Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

In re-reading your letter of January 12th I have thought that perhaps the communication which you have to make to me concerning matters in Alaska is too important and urgent to wait until we have a personal interview the last of the month. If there is anything that has to be done through Congress I cannot know it too early, for as you are aware ~~know~~ Congress adjourns on the 3d of March and that is only a few weeks distant. I would suggest therefore that you send me the statement by mail. You need not give the names of the parties unless you choose to in the letter, and you need not even sign the letter if you do not care to. If I get the information I will know how to act.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, of Education in Alaska

January [illegible], [illegible]

Mr. [illegible],

[illegible] West [illegible] Street,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Your invitation of January 14th to fill the pulpit of the [illegible] Presbyterian Church of Chicago for Sunday, the [illegible], is received.

I greatly regret that I have a previous appointment at New Haven, Connecticut, for the same day and therefore will be unable to come. I expect to be in Chicago on the [illegible] and could, if you have not made other arrangements, supply your pulpit on February 4th. I will also telegraph my [illegible] to be present on the [illegible].

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Ed.

January 17, 1903.

Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D.,
Chicago, Illinois,

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Yours of January [illegible] is received concerning the Naval Chaplains and it will give me pleasure to write to the Hon. George E. Foss, of the Naval Committee of the House, and to Hon. Eugene Hale, of the Naval Committee of the Senate.

I return you the printed slip as you request.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

January 17, 1903.

Mr. H. B. [illegible],
Haller Building,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Sir:

Yours of January 5th with enclosure from [illegible] is safely received. I will send you his other papers when they become due.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Ed.

January 17, 1903.

Mrs. D. R. James,

226 Gates Avenue,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. James:

Last night Mrs. [illegible] and myself had an interview over the Mormon question and we agree that if it has not already been done, it would be a good thing for the W.H.M.B'd to send out at once a circular to all the Presbyterial Societies asking them to write to their Church auxiliaries to bestir themselves in the Smoot case; not in the way of petitions to Congress but to as many men as they can influence to write personal letters to their State Senators, and also for the women to write to their State Senators, the object being to impress upon the Senate that the public sentiment of the country is aroused and will be indignant if they allow a Mormon Apostle to enter the Senate.

Kind regards to Mr. James.

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Washington, D. C.,

January 17, 1903.

Hon. Eugene Hale,

Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs,

United States Senate.

Sir:-

My attention has been called to the legislation of Congress making the pay of all naval officers of the line and of the sea-going staff when at sea, equal to the pay of army officers of the same rank, &c.

It seems that a corresponding advance in the pay of the chaplains was not provided for; probably this was an oversight on the part of Congress, for certainly in providing for all other officers Congress would not leave out so worthy and important a set of men as the chaplains. I trust that your sense of fairness will lead you and your Committee to try and secure an amendment to the former Act by which the chaplains shall be placed in their proper position and scale of pay.

With evry expression of respect, I am

Very truly

Your obedient servant,

Sheldon Jackson

"The Concord".

Washington, D. C.,

January 17, 1903.

Hon. George E. Foss,
Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs,
House of Representatives.

Sir:-

My attention has been called to the legislation of Congress making the pay of all naval officers of the line and of the sea-going staff when at sea, equal to the pay of army officers of the same rank, &c.

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I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Sheldon Jackson

"The Concord."

January 17, 1903.

Mr. William A. Kelly,
Training School,
Sitka, Alaska,

Dear Sir:

Yours of December 31st enclosing payment on houses: Peter Simpson $50; Ralph Young $50; George Howard $100, is received. I have been so delayed in my work by recent sickness and by one of our clerk's being transferred to another office, that I have not been able to go over my accounts and find out just how the cottages stood.

Wishing you a Happy New year, I remain

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Washington, D. C., January 17, 1903.

$50.00

Received of Peter Simpson fifty dollars ($50), part payment on his account for house.

Sheldon Jackson

Washington, D. C., January 17, 1903.

$50.00

Received of Ralph Young fifty dollars ($50), part payment on his house.

Sheldon Jackson

Washington, D.C., January 17, 1903.

$100.00

Received of George Howard, one hundred dollars ($100) payment in full upon his house,

Sheldon Jackson

January 19, 1903.

Mr. E. O. Emerson,
Spring & Franklin Streets,
Titusville, Pa.

My dear Mr. Emerson:

Yours of January 16th, also the package of collars and cuffs, which I was so negligent as to leave at your house, have safely arrived. Please accept my thanks for the same.

I hope that the subscriptions that are made towards the College can be paid by March next, as it is desirable if we do anything this season that we commence early in the spring.

With regard to the $50,000 with which I am credited, I would say that it is unimproved Washington lots, and that real estate is so depreciated at present that there is no sale for them, except at very great sacrifice. The lots which I turned over to the College I had, before the panic, refused $50,000 for, and believe that they are fully worth that today; but there is no sale for them, even at half that price at present. Consequently, we are holding them for the future when they will help put up another building, or become a part of the endowment, which the institution ought to have. I paid my own traveling expenses to Titusville as the College Trustees have no fund for such purpose; but it is part of my contribution to the running of the College. Any help given to the institution now in securing this first building will be worth ten times the same amount of money ten years from now, as many Christian givers hold off until an institution has made progress and then they are ready to contribute liberally. So that we have a special appreciation ~~toward~~ of the gifts of those who contribute in this hour of our urgent need.

With kind regards to Mrs. Emerson, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 19, 1903.

Rev. James W. Kirk,
407 Greenlane, Philadelphia, Pa.
Manayunk Station.

Dear Mr. Kirk:

Yours of the 17th is received and we will be very glad to see Mrs. Kirk when she visits Washington. I will be home next week only on the 27th and 28th and will be very glad to have Mrs. Kirk call at the Office, Room No. 7, U. S. Bureau of Education, Corner of 8th and G Streets.

I am very sorry to hear that you have been laid up. I have been myself sick a good deal this fall and early winter, but am now again at the Office.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Washington D.C. 1/19 3

Rev Wm L McEwan D.D.
Pittsburgh Pa

Dear Bro McEwan

Mrs Shaw writes me that you are soon to pass through here on a Southern vacation. If you have not already definitely arranged your pulpit-supplies, I will be glad to take Feb 8th (if you are to be absent that long) if agreeable to your session

Hoping to see you soon in Washington I remain Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

P

January 21, 1903.

Mr. John G. Heid,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your request of December 31 I have written the President a strong letter in your behalf and enclose you his response. Mr. Ivey has also been actively at work in your interest. I hope you will succeed.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Heid.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

January 21, 1903.

Miss Sarah A. Stoddard,
12 Meridian Street,
New London, Conn.

My dear Madam:

I expect to leave New York on the 10 o'clock "Bay State Limited" Train, which reaches New London at 12:39 noon on Saturday.

Please have arrangements in the audience room for the hanging of a large Map, 12 x 14 feet. I will probably send the Map by mail direct to you, leaving Washington Thursday night.

Hoping that we will have a good meeting and God's blessing, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Jan. 22, 1903.
Pages 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, transferred to official book. William Hamilton. (Letters to Moravians)

Washington D.C. Jan 22 3

Northwestern Investment Co
St Paul Minn

Dear Sirs

I had supposed that you had finaly Arranged the back taxes on the Graves property, but the Minn Loan & Trust Co of Minneapolis writes me Jan 13th that the taxes are in arrears from 1890 to 97, I holding Certificates of the taxes for 1895 & 96.

The Minn L & T Co have sold the property & it is necessary to free it from all incumbrances.

If you have in your files papers that will throw light on that property or taxes thereon, please mail them at once to the Minn L & T. Co of Minneapolis. Also please give them such information as you may have obtained in your investigation of the taxes & their present Status. Also any papers or other information that will Save my wife & myself from further losses from St Paul investments.

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. Jan 22 3

Minn Loan & Trust Co
Minneapolis. Minn

Dear Sirs

Yours several letters of Jan 13th are received. A monthly statement of our St Paul & Minneapolis properties will be satisfactory.

No 8874. is correct. two notes of $130 each are paid & 3 notes of $130 each are still due.

No 8872. Dec 1. 02 for $25 is received less Commission 25 cents.

No 8871. The principal of $1100 has been reduced by 6 payments of $100 each to $500.

The Warranty deed for the proposed sale of Mr E. Graves property will be signed & forwarded to you to-morrow

I have written the Northwestern Investment Co to send you any papers & all the information in their possession concerning the Graves Taxes I had understood that I had certain Certificates of Taxes & the proposed purchaser of the property other* Certificates of taxes. And that so far as the State is concerned, the taxes were all paid. I hope to write you again to-morrow concerning these taxes.

Very truly yours
Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. Jan 23. 1903

Minn Loan + Trust Co
Minneapolis Minn

Dear Sirs

I enclose you as bearing on the question of tax arrears on the Graves' property the ~~follo~~ Enclosed letters of the Northwestern Investment Co of St Paul. When you are through with them, please remail to me. Oct 23. 1896. March 15. 1897. Jan 2 1900. May 1. 1900 Dec 21. 1900 April 17. 1901 + May 2. 1902.

~~The~~ It might be well to have all the lots ~~examined~~ held by Mrs J or myself examined, to ascertain if their are other back taxes.

The deed (Graves land) will probably be mailed you this evening.

If the Northwestern Investment Co do not freely give you such information ~~Co~~ as they possess concerning the Jackson properties. kindly advise me

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

January 27, 1903.

Rev. D. L. Pierson,
1515 Pacific Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Sir:

Yours of January 22d is received and at your request, send you the latest photograph of myself.

I think that the electros for the "Thlingit girls" and the "Baptist orphanage" could not be found, is the reason they were not sent. I will,however,look the matter up and if I cannot find them, and you need others in their place, let me know.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

January 27, 1903.

Dr. H. R. Wharton, M.D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Doctor:

I have a handsome untanned bear-skin from Siberia which I would like to present you if you care for it, to testify my apprecuation for your kind services in the past. If you care for it please give me your residence address and I will send it to you by Express.

I think that I am better than when you saw me last.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 27, 1903.

Mrs. William Borden,
89 Bellevue Place,
North Side, Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mrs. Borden:

Your letter of January 21st, and January 23d are received. I now expect as no opportunity offered for an address on Mormonism, to leave home tomorrow evening, reaching Chicago on Thursday at making the address before the Swedish Evangelical Union on Friday forenoon, the 30th, and start for Washington at 3:30 in the afternoon. It will give me pleasure upon my arrival at Chicago to come direct to your home and spend Thursday night with your family.

With kind regards to your husband and the dear children, and thanking you for your efforts to secure a hearing, I remain

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

270

Sheldon Jackson

If you wish it, I can come before your Committee + answer questions

January 29 3.

Mr. Frank L. Sullivan,
Field Representative of the Watchman,
Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of January 24 regarding Mrs. Sullivan's book "A Woman who went to Alaska."

I shall be pleased to receive a sample copy of the book and to give you my opinion of it. Perhaps we shall be able to buy a couple of copies for the library of the Alaska Division.

I shall show my copy to Doctor Harris, as you request.

Very respectfully yours,

William Hamilton

Assistant Agent, Education for
Alaska.

February 2, 1903.

Rev. W. S. Flanagan,
Garden Grove, Iowa.

Dear Brother:

Yours of the 31st is received and I will send you a 1901 Report. With regard to Church privileges at St. Michael I agree with you that they ought to have them, but the fact is, I very much doubt whether ~~they~~ the Mission Board would be willing to station a Minister there. It is probable that the Rev. Mr. Ensign, who is now supplying Mr. Kirk's place at Eagle will this coming summer go to Council City, which seems to be a growing place and has a much larger population than St. Michael I wish very much that the Churches would put more ministers in to Alaska for the mining population; they certainly need the Gospel if any class of men do.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 2, 1903.

Rev. Eugene A. Walker,
Rathdrum, Idaho.

Reverend and dear Brother:

Please accept thanks for a copy of the Minutes of the Synod of Washington, just received.

Under separate enclosure I send you a couple of Alaska reports.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Washington D.C. Feb 3   8

Mr W.B.T. Keyser
Cashier Merch^{s} Nat^{l} BK. New York

Dear Sir

Enclosed find 3 checks aggregating two hundred and twenty five dollars, which please place to my Credit on the books of the Bank.

Also find my account book for balancing up.

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson.

February 3, 1903.

Mrs. Helen Sinclair Robinson,
Makaweli, Kauai,
Hawaii Islands.

My dear Mrs. Robinson:

I send you the receipt of the Treasurer of Westminster College for the money you so kindly sent to assist in the work. While we have not money ~~enough~~ sufficient yet to commence building, yet the Professors and Trustees of the Institution feel a good deal encouraged, not so much from the amount of money which we have been able to collect, as for the interest shown by the pupils both in the College of whom there are ten, and the preparatory department of whom there are about seventy The Home Missions ladies of the State of Pennsylvania have become so worked up in regard to the enormity of Mormonism that they appointed the day after Thanksgiving as a day of special prayer to God for help in combating Mormonism. I consider it one of the great dangers that menace the American Republic and that the Christian schools, academies, and colleges ~~is~~ are the only methods by which we can avert the danger. If Christian instruction could be pushed more vigorously we could get hold of the larger portion of the young people. ~~no doubt~~ and thus in the next generation destroy the system by converting its followers.

Hoping that you all enjoy good health in your household, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agt.

Enclosure

February 3, 1903.

Dr. H. R. Wharton, M.D.,
1725 Spruce Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Doctor:

Yours of the 28th ult. is received and I send you by Adams Express (expressage paid) a bear skin which I think will be very handsome when it is tanned.

I hope to be in Philadelphia before it is time to return to Alaska in May, when I will call upon you. Again thanking you for your kindnesses in the past, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure

The Doctor passes without difficulty into the bladder a No 30 (French) "Sound"

These items to be added to those already in print. Have left the abreviating of the words to you,

Sheldon Jackson.

Colporteur Presbyterian Board of Publication 1856. ~~[illegible]~~

Agent Amer-
Systematic Beneficence Soc. 1857.

Agt. U. S. Christian Commission. Army of the Cumberland 1863.

Pastor Rochester Minn. 1864-69. La Crescent, Minn. 1859-1864.

Special Agent Government to gather and bring to Carlisle and Hampton Indian children from the Pueblo, Pima, Papago and Apache Tribes, ~~[illegible]~~0. of New Mex and Ariz

With Dr. H. Kendall, Special Government Commission to investigate and report the condition of the Natives of S. E. Alaska, 1879.

Established first Presbyterian Churches in Wyoming, Arizona, Utah, Montana and Alaska, 1869-79.

Helped organize Synods of St. Paul 1860 and Colorado 1871 Presbyteries of Chippewa 1859, Southern Minnesota 1865, Colorado 1870, Wyoming 1871, Montana 1872, Utah 1874, and Alaska 1883.

Established first canoe-mail service in Alaska 1883.

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska 1885 to present.

Introduced Public School System into Alaska 1885.

Commissioner to represent Alaska at International Exposition, City of Mexico, 1896.

Awarded two Diplomas and two Medals, World's Columbian Exposition Chicago 1893.

Diploma Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901.

Sheldon Jackson is or has been a member of the following Societies and Organizations.

Adelphic Society, Union College, New York.

Advisory Board of Westminster University of Colorado.

Advisory Council on Religious Missions of the World's Congress Auxiliary, in connection with the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

Alaska Geographical Society, Seattle.

Alaska Historical Society.

Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology.

Alliance of the Reformed Churches throughout the World holding the Presbyterian System.

American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia.

American Bible Society.

American Folk-Lore Society.

Auxiliary Bible Society, S-E. Alaska.

American Institute of Christian Philosophy, New York.

American Sabbath Union.

American Shipping and Industrial League.

American Social Science Association, New York.

American Society of Religious Education, Washington.

American Systematic Beneficence Society.

Anthropological Society of Washington.

Board of Foreign Missions.

Board of Trustees, Westminster College, Salt Lake City.

Council of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

The Cuban-American League, New York.

Indian Rights Association of the United States.

Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

International Sunday School Union.

National Association for Study of Epilepsy.

National Committee on Queen Victoria Memorial, New York.

National Educational Association of the United States.

National Geographic Society.

National Monument Committee to the Dead Heroes of the Cuban and Manila Battlefields and the Martyrs of the Maine.

National Statistical Association, Washington.

Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia.

Regent of American Post-Graduate School of Political Science, 1894, New York.

Society of American Authors, New York.

Society of National Charities and Correction.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Travellers' Club of Washington.

Trinity Historical Society, Dallas, Texas.

Union College Alumni Association, New York City.

Union College Alumni Association of Washington, D. C.

United States Christian Commission.

Vermont State Teachers' Association.

Washington D.C. Feb 12 8

Mr Henry T Van Pelt.
Treas. Westminister College, Salt Lake Utah

Dear Sir

It affords me great satisfaction to forward you one thousand dollars from Mr Edward C. Emerson. Titusville. Pa towards the College building fund. Please mail me duplicate receipts for the same

Dr Bailey allowed me to read a letter this Am from Rev Mr McClain concerning the site for the proposed Chapel. In his letter he writes that the Trustees are anxious to know what will be left for the College after the Memorial Chapel is built & endowed and an endowment set-aside for the salary of the pastor. Dr Bailey & I both agree in answering that Nothing will be left. Or in other words the endowment of Chapel & pastor will consume the whole estate after, heirs & other Expenses are paid But the Chapel & pastor with accompanying endowment is a valuable asset of the College.

According to Dr Bailey, there is a proposition t
purchase a lot for the Chapel within one block of the
College grounds for the erection of a Chapel. It w
be much better to build on the grounds. but I w
not strenuously object to the corner within a blo
of the ~~ground~~ College grounds. If that is decide
upon, of course the lot will be deeded to and owne
by the College. And I see no special objection t
allowing the 3rd Pres Ch to worship in it, provi
they have no legal claim upon the property a
can be required to vacate, if at any time the T
should consider such a course necessary.
Or in other words the property belongs to the Col
and as a matter of courtesy, that can be revo
at any time, the 3d Ch people are allowed to
worship there, without thereby securing any l
rights to the property.

~~It~~ Before you decide anything in so importa
a matter I think you ought to invite Dr Ba
to make a trip to Salt Lake + have a full Boa
to meet him on this matter.

I have as much sympathy for the 3rd Ch as
brethren in Salt Lake, and would be glad to
~~them~~ the Church use the College Chapel as long as it sha
mutually agreeable to the College and the Ch
but the Trustees must see to it that everything is
understood in advance by the Church that
Chapel and the land upon which it shall sta
are ~~is~~ the property of the Church.

It should not be lost sight of that that fund wa
raised by Gen Eaton + myself for the College Chapel +
Endowment, and with that understanding was turned
to the College by the Home Board + upon the recomme
tion of the Home Board was officially given to the Co
by the Court. And the Trustees have no authority t
alienate it from the College. Every step that was ta
every plea advanced for securing the fund had but
one thought a college Chapel. The Lord give you all gre
wisdom - Your Bro in Christ Sheldon Jackson

C O P Y .
1675

ARCH R. LAW,
Kasaan, Alaska,

Jan. 27, 1903.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Several orders have gone in from here since your last letter and I have received slates, crayon and pencils for the slates in return by freight from my last orders. I was glad to receive the slates as they are such an improvement over the others and encourage neatness in the work. We ordered lamps and they came about Dec. 15 and were put in. Am finding quite good use for them as our days have been quite short during December and until the present time, but have continued to hold the school regularly from nine a. m. to four p. m. Mr. Babcock gave us the lamps at cost and we were to pay the freight. I ordered two dozen chimneys for the lapms as they are a large size and not used very much. Have bought me the lockers for books, supplies, coal oil, brooms, etc. and sent in bill for work done on same and will return lumber bill in next voucher. Have plenty of wood for the winter and under cover which I was obliged to arrange myself in order to have good wood.

School has been full for ~~these~~ three months, every seat full and they are learning very fast. The attendance is quite regular despite frequent interruptions that might ordinarily take them away from school. Control is quite a matter as they are by no means sleepy at any time. Bright willing children in every respect and enjoy the work with them more every day. They promised before they had a school that the children would be kept in school and have kept this promise to a letter.

I have six or seven pupils who have not missed one day since they began to come. William Bernard is also ready to encourage them in this. He and some several of the young Indians have married their wives this winter. This is an encouraging sign in civilization.

Have conducted two funerals in a measure along Christian lines, giving a prayer at the grave for one, but the other with some words and songs at the house and prayer at the grave. All signs are then very encouraging for the future.

We are to have a library here in the near future, the directors of the Kasaan Bay Mining Co. have sent from New Haven, Conn., 150 books and 300 Magazines, to be put in a building already provided. We are hoping for a good start from this; the books are not much in themselves but the magazines will furnish readings. I say the books are not much but most are cast off books much as the magazines are. You will be glad also to note that a small bell weighing twenty pounds was enclosed with the bell as a present from Mr. H. B. Ives, Pres. of the Company. It is small but of superior tone and much superior to our present triangle. It was simply cast so it must be bored through for a clapper and a frame made. I am hoping and expecting Mr. Babcock to arrange for that as they gave the bell it does not seem more than fair that they should mount it, though we may need to attend to that. Mr. Babcock has been very busy closing his books for the last two or three years preparatory to returning to New Haven to report. He will likely start next Saturday.

You will be more than gratified to know that as a result of meetings held here for the past two weeks, every native has become a Christian. A Band of C. E. workers using Salvation Army methods came here from Howkan and it was largely through their efforts that this was done. They are members of Rev. Montgomery's church and good workers, and

I am glad they have left us a Christian band of more than seventy though only a few whites came in. I am going to do my best to see these people remain true to their profession as they are very in earnest now, and are eager to know more of the Bible. Our Sunday School is in a flourishing condition and our Sunday evening service will be made more one to explain the Scriptures which very few can read at all. It was a thrilling sight to see the interest and to see an old chief arise and Sunnyhart did to give himself to Christ, and all the others ones from 12 years old upward and they are always ready to give their testimony for Christ. It is now no more whiskey, cards and gambling or swearing. May God keep them true to Himself.

Had quite a fire in my room about the time I wrote you in December,catching from stove pipe that passes through the room. All my pictures and books were destroyed as well as a greater part of my clothing. It burned the backs from the books so I can use most of them yet. None of the school books except one or two that I was using for reference. Have been at the hotel and find it a very pleasant place but shall want a house of my own next year if I am here at work.

Believing this is all for this time, I am as ever,

Sincerely Yours,

(signed) Arch R. Law,

Kasaan, Alaska.

(Over)

P. S. Mail supplies came this evening and thank you for the same. The magazines came just in time to be put in the library which we are just opening. The Company gave a building and the Company the books from the East. If you have any books or magazines that you would care to put in, they will be thankfully received, as great interest is being taken in the work here. I am president of the Kasaan Library Club and it is regularly organized to begin February 1st. Yours,Arch R. Law.

February 13, 1903.

Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt,
Mc Cormick Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir:

In looking over my letter to you of February 12th, on the eleventh line from the close of the letter, I find that I wrote the word church when I intended to write college. The passage should read as follows: "are the property of the College." Please attach this letter to the other in order that I may not be misunderstood.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 13, 1903.

Rev. C. L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenune, New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Thompson:

The Synod of Montana have appointed a Committee to write up the history of the Synod. Away back in 1879 or '80 the Presbytery of Montana preferred charges to the Home Board against myself, and I find in my note-book that on the 31st of March 1880, I wrote the Board a reply refuting the charges of the Presbytery. I greatly desire a copy of that letter. Will you not kindly as there may be time, have one of the clerks get my letter of March 31, 1880, from the files, make and send me a copy of the same? It is very important for me and you will confer a great favor by doing so.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 16, 1903.

Prof. J. McKeen Cattel,
Garrison-on-Hudson,
New York.

Dear Sir:

I owe you an apology for the long time in furnishing you the ~~geographical~~ Biographical matter for which you asked. However I have had two attacks of inflammation of the bladder, and have been laid up in the house much of the time.

Trusting that the enclosed will prove satisfactory, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent &c.

February 16, 1903.

Mrs. William Thaw,
21 Lafayette Square,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Thaw:

Yours of the 13th was received yesterday. Mr. Kirk's address is Rev. J. W. Kirk, 407 Green Lane, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.

My understanding is that he is in one of the Philadelphia hospitals and has been there for two months or more with sciatica. He was in no condition of health to come down to Washington to be here at the time of the operation on Mrs. Kirk. In his distress however by the help of a companion he came down and returned at once.

I am better and was able to be at the office part of the time on Friday and Saturday; am not very strong yet.

With kind regards to yourself and children, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 16, 1903.

Mr. Edward O. Emerson,

Titusville, Pa.

My dear Mr. Emerson:

Yours of the 6th from Olean, N. Y., reached me a few days after your later letter from Titusville enclosing a check for $1000. The urgency of the case is so great that I hope you will be able to reach at Titusville the sum which you mention of $10,000. ~~A~~ If a little more pressure shall be necessary to accomplish this I hope the Holy Spirit will put it in your heart to do it. If we can get $10,000 from Titusville I feel that it will be a leverage which we can use to great advantage in other directions and will be the turning point in securing the necessary sum for our buildings.

With kind regards to the family, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Seattle, Washington.

January , 1903.

RECEIVED from Sheldon Jackson, as Agent of Ole O. Bahr, $152.68, payment in full of above account, being supplies purchased for Ole O. Bahr to replace the supplies of the same value received by him from the Eaton Reindeer Station during the fiscal year 1902.

Seattle, Washington.

January , 1903.

RECEIVED from Sheldon Jackson, as Agent of Ole O. Bahr, $152.68, payment in full of above account, being supplies purchased for Ole O. Bahr to replace the supplies of the same value received by him from the Eaton Reindeer Station during the fiscal year 1902.

Seattle, Washington.
Feb. 28
~~January~~ , 1903.

RECEIVED from Sheldon Jackson, as Agent of William A. Kjellmann, $350, payment in full of above account, from money paid by said William A. Kjellmann for supplies and services furnished him by the Eaton Reindeer Station in carrying the United States Mail between Eaton Reindeer Station and Nome from March 2 to May 14, 1900.

Seattle, Washington.
Feb. 7th
January , 1903.

RECEIVED from Sheldon Jackson, as Agent of William A. Kjellmann, $350, payment in full of above account, from money paid by said William A. Kjellmann for supplies and services furnished him by the Eaton Reindeer Station in carrying the United States Mail between Eaton Reindeer Station and Nome from March 2 to May 14, 1900.

February 17, 1903.

Messrs. A. N. Marquis & Co., Publishers,
324 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

A few days ago I returned to your office as requested, the revision of the personal sketch of myself for the third edition of "Who's Who in America". Permit me to suggest the following additional names as important for the completeness of your book:

Mrs. Mary Fairchild James, wife of ex-Congressman Darwin R. James, 226 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. James is president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, which raises over $300,000 a year for mission schools in the West she is also president of the American Sabbath Alliance for Promoting the Observance of the American Sabbath; she is also president of the Interdenominational Alliance for a constitutional amendment for the suppression of polygamy. She is also president of numerous local societies of Brooklyn and Greater New York, with a reputation throughout the civilized world.

Colonel R. H. Pratt, U.S.A., Indian School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania I do not see why Colonel Pratt's name has not been before you hitherto; he is a veteran of the civil war and for the last 35 years the head of the largest and most efficient Indian School in the world; he has at Carlisle over 1000 young people representing 72 different tribes of North American Indians.

Mrs. Mary Thaw, P. O. Box 1086, Pittsburg, Pa. Mrs. Thaw is probably next to Miss Helen Gould the largest contributor to benevolence and missionary objects of any lady in the United States, and has been for a quarter of a century. I am not sure that Mrs. James or Mrs. Thaw will give you any information concerning themselves.

William A. Kelly, Sitka, Alaska. Mr. kelly has been a distinguished educator in Alaska for 15 years past and head of the native training school of 160 young men and women representing the various tribes of people found in Southeastern Alaska. In addition to his school superintendency he is a lawyer and U. S. Commissioner; a delegate to the St. Louis Convention that nominated President McKinley.

Shirley Eaton, one of the rising young men of the country, a son of Hon. John Eaton, LL.D., who was one of General Grant's trusted Lieutenants and after the war organized and was Commissioner for 16 years of the U. S. Bureau of Education. His son Shirley has made a specialty of railroad finance and written a book upon the subject which is used as a text-book in Yale, Harvard, Columbia and Dartmouth Colleges. He also wrote a monograph on railway education which was printed by the U.S. Bureau of Education and some 50 to 60 thousand copies circulated; he is also a lecturer on railway matters in Columbia University and Dartmouth College.

Hon. Thomas Marshall Miller, ex-Attorney General of the State of Mississippi, is a lawyer who has never lost a case. Educated abroad, a French scholar, thoroughly posted in international law, received the degree of A.B. at the University of Virginia, and succeeded Justice White of the Supreme Court in a law firm in New Orleans where he now resides at 1002 Jackson Avenue. Law Office 824 Common Street.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 17, 1903.

Mr. E. K. Warren,

Three Oaks, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 13th with reference to delegates from Alaska is received. How many delegates is Alaska entitled to? Have any applications from Alaska reached your office; if so please send me their names and address and I will give consideration to their claims. I have a strong desire to go myself but am not sure that my health will justify the trip. But whether I go or not I will be very glad to get you as good a delegation as possible from Alaska.

Please send me such literature from time to time as you may issue on the subject.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 18 3.

Den Nordenfjeldske Kreditbank,

Trondhjem, Norway.

Dear Sirs:

I enclose you herewith check No. 136141 for seventeen hundred and forty kroner, which you will please place on deposit to the credit of Per Larsen Anti.

Kindly send me certificates of deposit, in triplicate, for the same, as usual.

I also send you the request of Per Mathisen Spein that you should send a check to my order for all deposits in your bank to his credit, both principal and interest. His object in withdrawing these funds is that he may deposit them in a bank in Seattle, where he can check against them if he needs any of the money.

I am expecting a new volume on reindeer in Alaska from the Government Printing Office shortly and shall send you a copy.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Two enclosures.

February 18 3.

Mr. Lars Persen Anti,

Kistrand, Finmarken, Norway.

Dear Sir:

At the request of your son, Per Larsen Anti, of St.Lawrence Island, Alaska, I send you herewith Check No. 136,142 for one hundred and eleven kroner.

Please sign and return to me the enclosed receipts, in triplicate, for the same.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l.Agt.,Education for Alaska.

Two enclosures.

February 19, 1903.

Mr. A. S. Calder,
337 South Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

In response to your application, without date, I enclose a note to the Presbyterian Historical Society which I trust will serve your purpose.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

February 19, 1903.

The Presbyterian Historical Society,
Witherspoon Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

Mr. A. S. Calder, the Sculptor who prepared a Bust of myself, which is on exhibition at your rooms, has made the request that he be permitted to take the Bust for a short time (2 weeks) for a private exhibition of h his works which is to be held at the Art Club in Philadelphia, he agreeing to ensure and be responsible for the return of the same to your rooms without injury. I personally have no objections to the loan, but leave it discretionary to yourselves.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 19, 1903.

Col. Richard H. Pratt, U.S.A.,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Col. Pratt:

I am very sorry to notice in the public print that you have resigned the superintendency of the Indian School. I fear this is a great mistake. I recognize that the War Department treated you shabbily and unjustly in not promoting you and allowing you to retire as you proposed. But because you have been treated unjustly by the War Department is no reason why you should resign the superintendency of the School. You have the entire confidence, whether you recognize it or not, of the government and the friends of Indian education everywhere. If the government accepts your resignation, which I hope it will not, after a few weeks rest you would be of all men the most miserable, not knowing what to do with yourself. But as the head of the Indian School you can stay there as many years as you have strength for your responsibilities and every year will increase in geometrical proportion the value of the work you are doing in blazing a way for higher education and in the honor and respect which you will receive from the American public. A man who is as active as you have been when he in old age gets out of a job is exceedingly miserable. I have no doubt you have heard the testimony of men that have been so situated and I trust that you will reconsider your decision concerning leaving the School. There is no place on earth where you can do so much for humanity and so much for your Master in the years that are left you as in your present position. If your resignation would punish those who are responsible for preventing your deserved promotion there might be some excuse for it, but it will not punish them a particle; it will only injure yourself and family. I beseech you therefore to reconsider your resignation if the government gives you a chance. Your friends here in Washington feel very strongly in the same line I have herein indicated, that it is for your interest as well as for the welfare of the public that you remain Superintendent at Carlisle as long as God gives you health and strength.

With kind regards to Mrs. Pratt, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 20, 1903.

Rev. James H. Condit,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

Mr. John J. Boyse, who has recently been appointed and confirmed by the Senate District Attorney for Southeast Alaska Judicial District, I am informed by a Senat[illegible] is a Christian man. It seems that some years ago he was addicted to intemperance, but about five years ago professed conversion and has been quite active in Y.M.C.A. work in Southern California. The Senator who was telling me concerning him wished me to write you to do what you can to keep him in his Christian course. I am not sure that he is a Presbyterian, but it may be that he ~~would be~~ is connected with the Methodist or Baptist or Episcopal Church; if so commend him to the Pastor of the Church that he would naturally work in.

With kind regards to your family I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c

February 20, 1903.

Rev. J. W. Kirk,

407 Greenlane, Roxborough,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Brother Kirk:

Yours enclosing a newspaper clipping of Mrs. Kirk is received with thanks. Permit me to enclose you Fifty Dollars ($50) received yesterday from Mrs. William Thaw, which is an expression of her sympathy with you in your sufferings and with the wish that in some degree this money will assist in alleviating them.

I have got back to the office again but am not very strong. Trusting that you will continue to improve, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

February 20, 1903.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dear Doctor Thompson:

Yours letter of February 17th is received and I note how very busy the clerks are this season of the year and thank you all the more that you are willing to try and find my letter of March 31, 1880. I will be glad to receive it whenever it can be found.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 20, 1903.

Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt,
McCormick Block,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you a copy of a letter just received from Mr. E. O Emerson, of Titusville, Pa., in which he promises---including the $1000 already sent you---$5000 for the College building. I trust that the $2000 that are promised by Mr. Pew will also materialize, as he is a wealthy man and abundantly able to give it. I do not see why he should make the promise unless he is intending to give it. Notwithstanding the discouraging outlook mentioned by Mr. Emerson regarding contributions from other wealthy men in Titusville I think they will do something, although probably not much.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

COPY.

Titusville, Pa., February 17, 1903.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.,

Dear Dr. Jackson:

I fear the Titusville people will not do what I thought and advised you. Yet there is a chance left. Mr. Pew of Pittsburg told me in New York recently that he would send Mr. J. L. Emerson 2000.00 for your College, but somehow I have a lingering doubt about that particular promise. I have myself however concluded to increase my subscription to $5000 and you can have the other $000 when needed. In the mean time I will allow 3 % interest on same until called for.

With kind regards,

(signed) E. O. Emerson.

February 20, 1903.

Mr. Edward O. Emerson,
Spring and Franklin Streets,
Titusville, Pa.

My dear Mr. Emerson:

Yours of February 17th is received. I am very sorry that the other gentlemen are going back on the College, but I want to thank you personally very much for your subscription of $5000 and for your effort to interest Mr. Pew of Pittsburg. I feel sure that when you come to review your various contributions for the Master's work that you will have no occasion to regret what you are doing for Westminster College. I will convey your generous offer to the Trustees.

With kind regards to Mrs. Emerson, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 20, 1903.

Mrs. John L. Emerson,
Titusville, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Emerson:

A letter from your father dated February 17, conveys the information that he will enlarge his contribution to the College to $5000. He also writes "Mr. Pew of Pittsburg told me in New York recently that he would send Mr[illegible] J. L. Emerson $2000 for your College." You will therefore persevere in that direction and I hope will in due time secure the money. Please send me Mr. Pew's address so that I may write to him personally about the College and try to encourage him in his resolution.

With kind regards to your husband and the boys, I remain

Yours respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

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February 20, 1903.

The Misses Spotswood &
Mrs. E. S. Nesbit,
New Castle, Delaware.

My dear Friends:

Last year you gave to the Lord through me for Westminster College at Salt Lake City, a generous sum. The institution is still in urgent need and I writeto say that I trust in your distribution of your Lord's fund you may give another portion to the College for higher Christian education in Utah. You have probably noticed in the public press more allusions to Mormonism during the past year than on any preceding year. The question is growing more acute and will probably bring about a crisis in the country when it will either have to subdue Mormonism by Christian education or to pass through another civil war. Without doubt at the next session of Congress an apostle of the Mormon Church will be received into the U. S. Senate to assist in making our laws. The conditions are such that it is important that all those whose minds are enlightened in regard to the Church, ~~who~~ should annually give a portion of their Lord's fund to the solution of this great question. You can either send you checks direct to Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt, Treasurer of Westminster College, McCormick Block, Salt Lake City, Utah, or you can make them payable to his order and transmit them through me.

I mail you the Catalogue for 1902 and 1903. We have this fall over 70 in the preparatory department and 11 in the College proper. We are making a strong effort to secure a College building this coming summer and if God blesses our efforts we expect the College classes to increase the very first year, after we secure buildings, up to 40 or 50 ~~and~~ or more pupils, and some of the Trustees think a good many more.

I trust you have been in good health since I had the privilige of sojourning in your home.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 20, 1903.

Miss Caroline Willard,

Auburn, New York.

My dear Miss Willard:

The Trustees of the Presbyterian College in Salt Lake City are now inaugurating a vigorous campaign for the collection of money for the College building. When it is convenient for you, please send me the $2000 which you promised last year during my visit at Ayburn. You might make your check payable to Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt, who is the Treasurer of the College at Salt Lake City, and under bond. And Mail the same to me at Washington D.C.

I send you the Catalogue of the institution for 1802-03. At the present time there are over 70 students in the preparatory department (which is the old collegiate institute) and 11 in the College proper. The Trustees are all confident that if we had our college building there would at least be 40 more students in the College department proper.

If from year to year in your distribution of the Lord's fund you have any balance I trust that you will remember this institution. By the way what was done by the Christian Endeavor Society of your church this last year which you were trying to interest in the College; did anything come from it? I presume you have noticed how much more has been said in the newspapers on the Mormon question lately than in former years? The question ~~and church are both~~ is growing apace and Christian people can not be too urgent and zealous in their effort to ~~say~~ stay the plague with the antidote of Christian training among the young.

Trusting that your health continues good and thanking you for all your assistance in the past, I remain

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 20, 1903.

Rev. Samuel S. Gilson, D.D.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

My dear Dr. Gilson:

I saw the other evening your letter to General Eaton with regard to the Rev. George Bailey, President of Westminster College, Salt Lake City. I do not remember what General Eaton replied, but I want to say if he failed to mention it that the rumors that were started about Mr. Bailey while in Nebraska were investigated by a Presbytery and disproved. Mr. Bailey was thought so highly of by the Presbyterian Ministers in Utah that he was urged to take the presidency of the College. He is a public speaker of more than ordinary interest and makes a fine impression wherever he speaks. I think our our Presbyterial Women of Pittsburg and Allegheny are to be congratulated that they have secured him for the annual meeting. Some of them heard him at the annual meeting of the Woman's Synodical Society at Washington, Pa., last fall and I know that those that ~~heard~~ hear him in Pittsburg will be both instructed and pleased. I hope you will be able to make his acquaintance for he is proving a very useful man for the Church and the College.

With kind regards to your household I remain,

Very truly yours,
Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c.

P. S.

I enclose you a circular letter which I have been sending out to secure openings for Mr. Bailey to reach our Presbyterian people in the East in the interest of the College. I wish when he is out at Pittsburg he could meet with your ministerial association .

Enclosure.

February 25, 1903.

Mr. T. B. Westgate,

Titusville, Pennsylvania.

My dear Sir:

I have just received from Mr. E. O. Emerson $25. given by you for the erection of a building for Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah, which I will at once forward to Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt, the College Treasurer.

I wish to personally thank you very much for your help and pray the Lord will abundantly bless you for what you have given for His cause.

Later I will send you the Treasurer's receipt for the same.

Very truly yours,

General Agent, &c.

February 25, 1903.

Mr. L. K. Hyde,

Titusville, Pennsylvania.

My dear Sir:

I have just received from Mr. E. O. Emerson $10 from you for the erection of a building for Westminster College Salt Lake City, Utah, which I will at once forward to Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt, the College Treasurer. I want personally to thank you very much for your help and pray the Lord will abundantly bless you for what you have given for His cause. Later I will send you the Treasurer's receipt for the same.

Very truly yours,

General Agent, &c.

February 25, 1903.

Mr. Frank deL. Hyde,
Titusville, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I have just received from Mr. E. O. Emerson $10 given by you for the erection of a building for Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah, which I will at once forward to the Treasurer of the College Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt. I wish to personally thank you for your help and pray that the Lord will abundantly bless you for what you have given for His cause. Later I will send you the Receipt of the Treasurer.

Very truly yours,

General Agent, &c.

February 25, 1903.

Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt,
McCormick Block,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Mr. Van Pelt:

It affords me great satisfaction to forward you a check for $4,095 for the Westminster College building. This sum is made up as follows:

Mr. Edward O. Emerson -----------	$ 4,000
Mr. C. N. Payne ----------------	50
Mr. T. B. Westgate ------------	25
Mr. L. K. Hyde -----------------	10
Mr. Frank deL. Hyde ------------	10
	$ 4,095

You will recognize that Mr. Emerson's gift is the balance of the $5,000 of which I notified you a few dats ago. This makes his subscription of $5,000 all paid up.

Please send me separate receipts in duplicate for each of the above names. The above parties all live in Titusville, Pa., and I presume that this practically finishes up what what we may expect from that place for the present. I have no doubt that Mr. E. O. Emerson will give us something more year by year as long as he lives, and possibly others may give us a little something also. There are a number of rich men in that Church that have refused to give anything.

Very truly yours,

February 25, 1903.

Rev. James W. Kirk,
407 Greenlane, Roxbury,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Brother:

Yours of the 21st is received and I am very glad that you have got off crutches. Permit me to caution you about holding too many meetings until you get your strength---you must go slow in the matter of holding your meetings. I will enclose your letter to Mrs. Thaw who has but recently returned to the city.

When I wrote you I had been out a few days but that very same day I was taken down in bed again with a slight attack of grippe, which I hope the Doctor has broken up and I am looking forward to being out in a few days. The Lord give you health and strength for His work.

Your brother in Christ,

February 25, 1903.

Mr. S. Munch Kielland,
Box 364 Ellicott Square,
Buffalo, New York.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 18th instant is received and I will try and have an interview with Senator Nelson about the Finns for Alaska. I am afraid, however, that there would be no way by which Congress could vote any money to help get them over, as Russia might take offence at it.

The Map was sent you February 21st.

Very truly yours,

General Agent, &c

February 25, 1903.

Rev. L. M. Scroggs,
311 South Second Street,
North Yakima, Washington.

My dear Brother:

Your letters of February 10th and February 16th, both reached me at the same moment. I hardly know what to write you with regard to your great loss in the home going of your talented and efficient wife. I looked upon her as one of the most gifted women that I met in Alaska, and her whole soul seemed to be burning with a desire to do something for the civilization and christianization of the natives. With her state of health there was nothing of course that the government could give her to do, but as the Lord blessed David because he was in his heart to build the temple, so doubtless He has blessed it to her credit this desire to win the natives to Christ, although she personally was not permitted to carry out her desire. The gain is very great to her but the desolation very great to you. In this hour of your sorrow I can only pray that He who comforts as man cannot will come into your heart with His wondrous grace that will sustain you under this trial.

Now with regard to leaving the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, I would emphatically say, no; there is nothing to be gained by such a removal. The slanders which have been made against you in the Church will follow you whatever denomination you may join. The only way is to remain steadfast in your position and live down the slanders. My whole work for years has been in the face of more or less slander until now I have got so used to it that I pay no more attention to it than to the bark of a dog, but simply try each day to faithfully do my duty as I have grace and strength, and that is the thing for you to do. If the Lord gives you a church all right; do your very best in it; but if He sees fit to use you as a teacher rather than as a preacher, why throw your best service into teaching. If you leave yourself in His hands and ask Him daily and continuously to guide and direct you, He will so open the way before you and move upon your mind to enter the ways He openes that you will not make a mistake, as whether you are serving Him by teaching school or by more direct preaching the Gospel xxxx in either case with His blessing you will prosper. Whenever the way opens and a church in your Presbytery out there is willing to ask for your services I would accept it; if no church asks for your services I would consider that an indication of God's providence that He wanted you to teach, and with your ability as a teacher there is no reason why you should not be able to work up to a position where you would get at least a living salary; for superior teachers are scarce even in the United States.

I shall always be glad to hear from you and as opportunity offers will be glad to assist you.

Very truly your sympathizing brother,

General Agent, &c.

February 25, 1903.

The Editor of
The Presbyterian Journal,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Brother:

Please send me a copy of last week's Journal that contains the obituary notice of the late Mrs. Kirk, and greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

General Agent, &c.

Washington D.C. Feb 24 3

My dear Mr Emerson

Yours of Yesterday inclosing your Check for $4095.00/100 for Westminster College Salt Lake City Utah is safely received And I again thank you for your generous assistance, And I thank God that He gave you the Mind to do it. That ~~He~~ may the More abundantly bless you and yours is my most earnest prayer

I will write individual letters of thanks to Meſsrs Payne. Westgate. L.K & Frank deL Hyde And also in due time send them receipts from the College Treasurer.

With kind regards to Mrs Emerson also to your Children and their households I remain your brother in Christian Work

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. Feb 24 3

Mr C. N. Payne
Titusville. Pa

My dear Sir

I have just received from Mr E. O. Emerson, $50 from you for the erection of a building for West-minister College. Salt-Lake City Utah. Which I will at once forward to Mr Henry V. Van Pelt. the College Treasurer

I want to personally thank you very much for your help and pray that the Lord will abundantly bless you, for What you have given for his Cause. Later I will send you the Treasurer's receipt for the Same

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Washington Feb 26 3

Mr Henry F. Van Pelt
Mas: Westminster College
Salt Lake City
Utah.

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure to forward you Miss Caroline Willard's (Auburn N.Y) Check for $2000. for College building This was promised me About a year ago.

I noticed that it is signed by an Amanuensis. This would seem to indicate that Miss Willard is quite feeble I would suggest that you deposit it at once in bank for Collection. If she should die before the Check reaches the Cayuga County Bank for payment I do not know whether they (the Bank) would acknowledge it or not. However Miss Willard probably has an understanding with the Bank or she would not send out ~~such~~ a Check so signed. Please send me the usual receipt in duplicate as Received from Miss Willard for College building through me. Truly Yours Sheldon Jackson

COPY.

L.A.S.

J.J.Darlington,
Attorney at Law.

Office 410 Fifth Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C., February 26th
1903.

My dear Sir:

Under the will of the late Mrs. Mary J. G. Temple, and under the decree of the court substituting for the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, Sheldon Jackson College, now Westminster College, as the trustee under the will, the residuary estate, or its proceeds, are vested in Westminster College in trust to maintain a memorial chapel to the memory of William Gunton and Edward Temple, or, if the trust fund shall be sufficient for that purpose, then to erect and maintain two memorial chapels, one to the memory of William Gunton and the other to that of Edward Temple, their maintenance to include the expenses of a suitable pastor, and the chapels to be established at such points as, in the best judgment of the Board, shall give the greatest promise of usefulness and good results, any excess of the said trust fund, after establishing and providing for these chapels, the trustee to be at liberty to use for Home Missions in such manner as to it shall be deemed best.

Under the above terms of the will and of the decree of the court, it is my unhesitating judgment that the Board of Trustees or other governing body of the College is not only at full liberty to locate or establish the chapels at such points as, in its best judgment, shall give the greatest promise of usefulness and good results, but that it is clearly its duty to do so as well. The court appointing them, I am very sure, will sustain their action in this particular, without the possibility of any other question than the question whether, in the best judgment of the Board, the sites chosen are such as to give the greatest promise of usefulness and good results, from the standpoint of Home Missions.

Yours very truly,

(signed) J. J. Darlington.

Rev. George Bailey, Ph. D.,
Westminster College,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

March 2, 1903.

Miss May Kellogg Sullivan,

39 Hillside Avenue,

West Newton, Massachusetts.

Madam:-

Yours of February 27th is received. When I expressed the purpose to my assistant, Mr. Hamilton, to write a notice of your book I was under the impression that the book had been sent by the Boston newspaper to me for a review. I learned afterwards however that it was intended for Mr. Hamilton, my assistant, and consequently I dismissed all thought of sending a review. However, as you have expressed a wish for my opinion I enclose you a brief notice.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

"A Woman who Went to Alaska."

Among the many books of travel and adventure in the gold fields of Alaska and Klondike which have been printed the best two have been written by women--" The Rainbows End Alaska" by Alice Palmer Henderson and "A Woman who Went to Alaska" by May Kellogg Sullivan.

Miss Sullivan's book is written in a pleasing natural style which is so attractive, that when the reader once takes up the book he is very loath to lay it down until he has finished it. The pictures of real life during the years from 1898 to 1901 are graphic and true without exaggeration. I have seen more crushed hearts, disappointed hopes and ruined lives in one season in Nome than in any other half dozen mining towns that I have visited during my life,--scenes that were full of pathos that cannot be written. The thoughtful reader who peruses the pages of this book will receive impressions that must prove indelible and the work, while not intended as such, should prove a good book for stimulating the missionary activity of the churches. I have been in nearly all the places mentioned in the book, have lived in many of the homes where the author sojourned for a season, and am acquainted with a large number of the characters that she met, and my own experience coincides with hers. The illustrations of the book are well executed and the volume itself is ~~[illegible] pleasing style~~ well printed.

Sheldon Jackson

March 3, 1903.

Rev. George L. Spinning, D.D.,
South Orange,
New Jersey.

Dear Doctor Spinning:

Yours of yesterday is received. I am at a loss where to apply for the lantern slides that you ask for. I do not think they are kept in stock in Washington. The photos for the making of such slides could probably be obtained at the Bureau of Ethnology or the Geological Survey. I have a number of photographs of the Wheeler, Powell and Hayden surveys of fifty years ago through New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, &c., but am at a loss to know the kind that you would like. I have no photograph of an attack on a stage by the Indians, or of a big bear fight by somebody. However the next time you come to Washington I wish you would come and stay with me and look over my photographs, perhaps you can find what you want and have your own slides made and collored. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more satisfactory reply.

Kind regards to Mrs. Spinning.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 3, 1903.

Mr. George H. Ellis Co.,
277 Congress Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Sir:-

By some mistake of the clerks you have sent me by Express two copies of the Report of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, 1902. If you will send me the postage or expressage on the same I will return you one copy, as I am only entitled to that number.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 3, 1903.

Mr. A. L. Sturtevant,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I send you the Alaska Report, which will give you the condition of the Arctic missions in Alaska, to wit, at Point Barrow, Point Hope, Cape Prince of Wales. I also send you a clipping of a book which will give you an account of the Moravian Missions on the coast of Labrador and Greenland. These two books I think include all the Arctic Missions, unless it is the Danish Missions on the coast of Greenland.

The very night you saw me I was taken down with grippe or would have acknowledged your request earlier.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 4, 1903.

To the Trustees of
Westminster College,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Brethren:

Now that you have under consideration the erection of a memorial Chapel on the College grounds, in accordance with the terms of the will of January 2, 1896, of Mary J. G. Temple, late of the city of Washington, D. C., deceased, by which certain properties were given to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, for the erection and endowment of one or two memorial chapels, which said property at the request of the said Board of Home Missions was, by a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia October 31, 1899, in Equity clause No. 20861, transferred to the Trustee of Sheldon Jackson, now Westminster College, Salt Lake City, it seems to be an appropriate time to briefly set forth the tacit agreement arrived at by the above Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the several heirs named in Mrs. Temple's will, and the representatives of the College, General John Eaton and myself.

Through all the negotiations commencing with the probating of Mrs. Temple's will and closing with the substitution of the Trustees of the College in the place of the Board of Home Missions, as the residuary legatee by the Supreme Court, there was no other plan proposed or other thought had by General Eaton and myself than to secure the said memorial chapel as a college chapel to be located on the College grounds for the use of the students.

As the College was founded as a missionary enterprise to complete the system of mission schools and academies, and train up missionary workers in Utah, it seemed to the heirs of Mrs. Temple, to the Board of Home Missions and to General Eaton and myself as the representatives of the College, especially appropriate that the memorial chapel contemplated by Mrs. Temple should be a College chapel with a pastor-professorship for its college students.

Eminent counsel in the District of Columbia has advised us that by a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court a substituted trustee does not inherit the discretionary power which might have been vested in the original beneficiary of the will. That while the Board of Home Missions as the original beneficiary were at liberty to build a memorial chapel anywhere the Trustees of the College as the substituted beneficiary of the will have no power to build the memorial chapel except upon the college ground to be owned and controlled by the College Trustees for the benefit of the College, as it was for that purpose and that alone that the various steps were taken which resulted in the College securing the Temple fund.

After the payment of the heirs it is estimated that there will be from $55,000 to $60,000 available for the purpose of this memorial chapel with the endowment of the salary of a suitable pastor. This is a sum barely sufficient for the erection and endowment of one chapel with its pastor, and hence there is no possibility for a second chapel.

Money does not earn on an average to exceed 4 per cent. From the $60,000 suppose that $10,000 be taken for building and ground. The annual interest on the $50,000 remaining at 4 per cent is $2,000, which might be expended in some such way as the following.

Pastor's salary $1,500, per annum; Janitor $300 per year; Light $75; Heat $100; Repairs $75; Insurance $10 per annum. Making a total annual outlay of a little over $2,000

Praying that you have have wisdom in your arrangements for the erection of this memorial chapel, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

~~General Agent of Education~~
~~in Alaska.~~
Trustee of Westminster College, Salt Lake

Enclosures.

I have considered Dr Jackson's statement And concur with him that the purpose of the College in receiving the benefit of this fund is to devote it in accordance with the terms of the will for the erection of a Memorial Chapel primarily for the use of the Students and incidentally for others

John Eaton

Washington D.C.
March 6, 1903

Rev George Bailey Ph.D.
Salt Lake City

Dear Brother
At your request I send you the following Memoranda of Moneys contributed since last fall through me to Westminister College

1902.	Oct	16.	From	Mrs Sheldon Jackson	$100	Salaries
"	"	"	"	Mr " "	$100	
"	Dec	29	"	" " "	$100	Building
"	"	"	"	Mrs Sinclair Robinson	$100	
1903	Feb	8th	"	Mr E. O. Emerson	$1000.	
"	"	24	"	" " " "	$4000.	
"	"	"	"	C. H. Payne	50.	
"	"	"	"	G. B. Westgate - - - - -	25.	
"	"	"	"	L. K. Hyde	10.	
"	"	"	"	Frank deL. Hyde - - -	10.	
"	"	"	"	Mrs Caroline Willard	$2000.	
	March 5		"	Sheldon Jackson - -	94.45	
					$7589.45	

In addition to the above is the $1000. which you & I secured the promise of from Mrs Learn at Washington Pa.

Very truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Please procure me a receipt from Mr Van Pelt for the $95.$\frac{45}{100}$

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1903.

Rev. George Bailey, Ph.D.
President of Sheldon Jackson (now Westminster) College,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir:

Immediately after the plan of erecting a college at Salt Lake City was unfolded to me I proposed consulting with Mrs. Temple of this city when suddenly she was stricken by paralysis and my purpose was defeated. In the mean time it was developed that the persons most likely to know her views and regard her opinions, in addition to the lawyer whose opinion is of record, her adopted daughter, Miss Temple and Doctor Byron Sunderland her old pastor, and Dr. Patch, were specially likely to know her views and regard her wishes.

As a part of her plan the Gunton-Temple Memorial Church was erected. I talked with Miss Temple and frequently with Dr. Sunderland and Dr. Patch. Miss Temple recalled quite distinctly her reading to Mrs. Temple from the "Home Missionary" Sabbath afternoons as indicative of the interest she had in the subject. In our frequent conversations Dr. Sunderland and Dr. Patch expressed in their own way especial interest in the purpose and their honest belief in the plan proposed of erecting a Home Missionary College at Salt Lake City. Before any action was taken Dr. Patch was stricken with paralysis and Dr. Sunderland is now dead. So far as their opinions were written they were committed to the Board of Home Missions under the former Secretaries. As indicative of the great interest in the use of this benefaction it should be noted that an appeal was made in the interest of needy portions of this city--- Washington, D. C. For this purpose there was a meeting of the Presbytery. After hearing the appeal the importance of the mission work of the College at Salt Lake

City became so apparent that the question of the use of the money in Washington however needful here was no longer considered and the gentlemen who had made the appeal became active in securing its final disposition as it is at present.

The Executors of the will and the secretaries of the Board of Home Missions united in a friendly suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which on the 31st of October following was decided and a decree filed by Judge Barnard, Justice. The Executors were authorized to pay over to the Sheldon Jackson College the Trustees specified in the residuary clause of the will, the Sheldon Jackson College being substituted as Trustee for the residuary portions of the will for the purposes expressed in it. The will provided "to pay over all the rest and residue of my said estate and of its proceeds to the Board of Home Missionsof the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, incorporated by the legislature of the State of New York by an act approved April 19, 1872, in trust, out of the same, to erect and maintain, with adequate provision for all the necessary expenses thereof, including the expenses of a suitable pastor, a memorial chapel, to the memory of my father the late William Gunton and of my husband the late Edward Temple; or, if the residue of my said estate shall be adequate to that purpose, then to erect and maintain as aforesaid, including the like provision for expenses and pastors, two memorial chapels, one in memory of my said father and the other in memory of my said husband---the said chapels to be established at such points as, in the best judgment and discretion of the said Board, shall give the greatest promise of usefulness and good results. Any excess or surplus of my said estate, after establishing and providing for the said chapel or chapels as aforesaid, the said Board shall be at liberty to use for Home Missions, in such manner as to it shall seem best."

The explicitness of the will left no doubt with regard to its execution. The question of what a chapel should be naturally included a room for chapel and audience, for comfortable assemblies, for instruction, for music and prayer.

Respectfully,

John Eaton

March 5, 1903.

Mr. M. L. Washburn,
310 Sansom Street,
Sansom Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:

The Assistant Secretary of War sent for me last week concerning the claims of the A.C.Company and the A. E. Company at St. Michael. I went over the ground very carefully with him and think that if he was not already convinced that I succeeded in impressing him with the fact that it was simply ordinary justice that the Northwestern Commercial Company should have the ground claimed both by the A.C. Company and the A.E. Company, together with the ships ways, buildings, etc. If I am any judge of signs and indications I feel sure that the Secretary will give the Company what they ask , and am very glad to think that possibly I have been of some assistance to them in securing it.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Washington D.C.
Jan 15, 1903

Westminister College
Salt Lake City Utah
to Sheldon Jackson - - - Dr

For travelling Expenses from Washington D.C.
to Titusville Pa and return to make $21.97
Collection of $5095.00/100

Received payment.

March 6, 1903.

Rev. George Edwards,
Great Falls, Montana.

Reverend and Dear Brother:

The copy that I have of my letter to the Board of Home Missions with reference to the action of the Presbytery of Montana is in shorthand and I have written to the Board of Home Missions for a copy of my letter which must be in their files. Dr. Thompson indicates that this may cause some delay as their clerks are very busy in preparing for the annual report.

I presume you will not heed the material before the middle of summer. If I do not procure a copy of the original letter in time I will go to work and write up my shorthand copy. I have also recently found a copy of a letter which I send to Mr. Russell on the same subject, which I will also have copied for you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 9, 1903.

Rev. Thomas C. Kirkwood, D.D.,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

My dear Doctor:

In looking over a list of churches organized in southern Colorado during the years 1870 and 1872, I find an organization at Colorado City which seems to have been dropped from the General Assembly's list of churches. Was it merged into the church at Colorado Springs, or simply disbanded? I also find that in March 29, 1875, a church of eight members was organized at Cucharus, Huerfano County, Colorado; that also seems to have dropped out of the list; was it simply disbanded, or united with some other church? Any information will be thankfully received

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy in this matter, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

How many Presbyterian Churches in Colorado Spgs + aggregate membership? How many in Pueblo?

Enclosure

March 9, 1903.

Rev. Arthur E. Chase,

Timnath, Colorado.

My dear Brother:

In 1872 I assisted in organizing a church at Carribou. Boulder County, Colorado. Also one at Middle Boulder, Colorado. and at Evans Colorado. I do not find them on the General Assembly's list of churches. Have they died from removal of members or been dropped or transferred to some other denomination, or united with some neighboring church? Please let me know what has become of them.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosed Stamp

March 9, 1903.

Rev. John F. Hinkhouse,
Audubon, Iowa.

My dear Brother:

I have been looking over a list of churches which I helped to organize through Western Iowa during 1870. I find that the following churches have been dropped from the Assembly's list, to wit, Amity in Scott County, and Hazeldell. With regard to the latter I find no such postoffice and presume the place has changed its name. If you will kindly take the time to hunt up these churches for me please do so. It may be that they are under another name and if so give me the new name, or if they have been transferred to some other denomination, or have died from removal of members, kindly let me know.

Thanking you in advance for your trouble, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

I have written Rev P. A. Tinkham Le Claire Scott Co. Concerning "Amity"

Stamp Enclosed

March 9, 1903.

Rev. James D. Kerr,
Omaha, Nebraska.

My dear Brother Kerr:

I have been looking over the list of churches that I was privileged to organize in Nebraska during the years 1869 and 1870. I find that Bellcreek and Lone Tree Nance Co and Ashland Ashland County, have all dropped out of the Assembly's Minutes. I also find that they are not in the Government list of Postoffices, so that I assume that since then their names have been changed and that probably the churches exist under under another name. If you have time and the opportunity please hunt up the matter and let me know whether the churches are still in existence; what their present names are; or if not in existence what became of them; were they transferred to some other denomination or did they die from removal of members?

Mrs. Jackson and myself are both feeling the pains and aches of increasing age. Our daughters are both with us. Mrs. Reigert frequently speaks of you and your family; she is in the office with me.

With kind regards to your household, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Stamp Enclosed

March 9, 1903.

Rev. Thomas C. Hill,
Galesville, Wisconsin.

My dear Brother:

I have recently been looking over the list of churches that I assisted in organizing through your section of Wisconsin in 1861 and '62. I find that Trempelau, Black River Falls Jackson [illegible] Co, and Hixton, Jackson Co Neb have all dropped out of the Assembly's list of churches. Can you inform me what became of them; were they transferred to some other denomination or did they simply die from the removal of members? If you can secure me any definite information of their fate you will confer a very great favor.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Stamp Enclosed

March 9, 1903.

Rev. Samuel Brown,
Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

My dear Brother:

I have recently been looking over the list of churches that I assisted in organizing through your section of Wisconsin in 1861 and 1862. I find that Trempelau, Black River Falls, and Hixton, have all dropped out of the Assembly's list of churches. Can you inform me what became of them; were they transferred to some other denomination or did they simply die from the removal of members? If you can secure me any definite information of their fate, you will confer a very great favor.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Stamp Enclosed

March 9, 1903.

Mr. H. C. Olin,

Home Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue,

New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Olin:

It now seems probable that I can go with you to the General Assembly on the Home Mission train, and if the passengers wish it will give a daily home mission talk on the reagion through which the train is passing and the commencement and progress of our home missions in that region. Possibly this might attract some persons to take that particular train. These lectures of course would not commence until we reach Western Kansas and the confines of Colorado.

I notice by the church papers that Mr. Wood, General Passenger Agent, of the Pa. R.R. is preparing am itinerary of the trip. Would it not be well for you or Dr. Roberts, stated clerk, to suggest to him that before he completes it that he should have his clerk confer with me, as I know a great deal better the points of interest that the passengers will wish to see than the Railway men do. Indeed the directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road sent for me to come before them when they were considering the particular route they should take in crossing New Mex and I mapped out the route which they finally adopted through Western New Mexico. The train, if possible, should at least stop a few hours at Los Vegas, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and Laguna. Also make the side trip to the Grand Canon of the Colorado from Williams. I shall probably go from the General Assembly to Southeast Alaska: can not you and Mrs. Olin make the trip with me and we will inspect together the condition of the schools and work. Possibly there may be an excursion from the Assembly to Alaska---I rather think there will be.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 9, 1903.

The Honorable

The Postmaster General,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I take the liberty of enclosing to you, with my endorsement, a petition from Mr. Regnor Dahl of West Seattle, Washington.

I am acquainted with the conditions there and feel that the present arrangement works a great hardship to the business men of that section. If you can see your way clear to give them a branch office I think it will accomplish every purpose and relieve the present great inconvenience.

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in

Alaska.

March 9, 1903.

Mr. John L. Emerson,

Titusville, Pa.

My dear Mr. Emerson:

Yours of March 6th enclosing check for $340 for Westminster College Building, Salt Lake City, is received and will be forwarded to Mr. Van Pelt to-day. Please accept thanks for yourself and wife for your agency in this matter. As soon as I receive from Mr. Van Pelt the receipts I will write letters to those ladies in Erie . When you get the names of the two ladies that gave respectively $125 and $15, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 9, 1903.

Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt,
McCormick Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Mr. Van Pelt:

Yours of March 3rd containing receipts for Mr. E. O. Emerson and Miss Caroline Willard, E. N. Payne, L. K. Hyde, Frank deL. Hyde, and T. B. Westgate, is received.

I also have the privilege of sending you a check for $340 for College building. This is made up as follows: Mrs. E. P. Selden, Erie, Pa., $200; Blank, Erie, Pa., $125.; Blank, Erie, Pa. $15.; (the names of the two latter ladies I will send you later when I get them. In the mean time send me duplicate receipts for Mrs. Selden.

I am very glad that you are to be able to have a conference with Mr. Bailey. At this end of the line we feel very deeply on the subject of the Memorial Chapel question, and want to have it placed right so that it will not give us any trouble.

I expect to attend the General Assembly on my way to Alaska, but probably will take the Home Mission train through New Mexico and will be unable to visit Salt Lake before my return from Alaska some time in the summer.

With kind regards to the Trustees, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

(Enclosure.)

March 9, 1903.

Rev. P. A. Tinkham,

Le Claire, Scott County, Iowa.

Dear Brother:

In 1870 I assisted in organizing a Presbyterian Church at Amity in your County of 21 members. I do not find any trace of it in the General Assembly's list of churches. Has the church changed its name? If so give me its present name; if it has been united with some other church or gone out of existence please let me know.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Stamp Enclosed

March 9, 1903.

Miss Caroline Willard,

Auburn, New York.

My dear Miss Willard:

I enclose you the receipt of the Treasurer of the College for your recent contribution of $2,000 and I shall never cease to thank God that he put it into your heart and you for listening to the movement of His spirit in your heart to come to the help of the College in this day of its great need.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

March 9, 1903.

Mr. E. O. Emerson,
Titusville, Pa.

My dear Mr. Emerson:

I enclose you the Treasurer's receipt for $4,000 and assure you I shall never cease to thank you personally for your generous assistance in this day of our great need.

Remember me very kindly to Mrs. Emerson.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

March 9, 1903.

Mr. Frank deL. Hyde,
Titusville, Pa.

Dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to send you the receipt of the Treasurer of Westminster College for your contribution of ten dollars towards the building fund.

Permit me also to personally thank you for the same. I am sure when you are in heaven and you come to look over that which God has enabled you to do and see the results of your benefactions, you will find no money you have given which will result more to the glory of the Master than this contribution.

Yours Very Truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

March 9, 1903.

Mr. E. N. Payne,

Titusville, Pa.

Dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to send you the receipt of the Treasurer of Westminster College for your contribution of Fifty Dollars ($50.00)towards the building fund.

Permit me also to personally thank you for the same. I am sure when in heaven and you come to look over that which God has enabled you to do and see the results of your benefactions you will find no fifty dollars given that will return more fruits to the glory of the Master than this contribution.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

(Enclosure.)

March 9, 1903.

Mr. L. K. Hyde,

Titusville, Pa.

Dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to send you the receipt of the Treasurer of Westminster College for your contribution of ten dollars towards the building fund. Permit me also to personally than you for the same. I am sure that when you are in heaven and you come to look over that which God has enabled you to do and see the results of your benefactions, you will find no ten dollars given that will return more fruits to the glody of the Master than this contribution.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

March 9, 19^03.

Mr. T. B. Westgate,
Titusville, Pa.

Dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to send you the receipt of the Treasurer of Westminster College for your contribution of twenty-five dollars towards the building fund. Permit me also to personally thank you for the same. I am sure when in heaven and you come to look over that which God has enabled you to do and see the results of your benefactions you will find no twenty-five dollars given that will return more fruits to the glory of the Master than this contribution.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

1908

JESSE LEE HOME,

Unalaska, Alaska.

By Sheldon Jackson, D.D., LL.D. ~~United States~~
U.S. General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

The Jesse Lee Home of the Methodist Women's Home Missionary Society is the one solitary Christian light house for a large area. To the eastward the nearest christian mission is at Wood Island, 622 miles distant; to the westward there are none nearer than the christian missions of Japan, over 3000 miles away; to the northward800 miles are the mission stations on the northern shore of Bering Sea, and southward the Hawaii Islands, 2000 miles distant.

The small band of children gathered within its walls are the hope of the Aleutian race. The first christian homes among the Aleut wil will be made by the boys and girls now receiving christian training in the school. If there is to be a native ministry among the Aleuts they will come from the boys getting their start at the Home. If they are to be Aleut teachers they are to be found among the boys and the girls that are now receiving a ~~start~~ training in the right way; if the Aleut race is to be perpetuated it will be by the children passing through the Home.From whatever side you view it it is the hope for the future of that race.

One of its pupils who a few years ago was sent to the Indian School at Carlisle and recently returned to her northern home, writes: "This is a very bad town; even the women here get drunk and smoke." Her diagnosis of the conditions surrounding her people is correct. Liquor and immorality are fast killing off the race and the only hope of its perpetuation is the new character imparted by the Holy Spirit upon the christian training of such of the young people as come under the influence of the "Home". Now that the Methodist Women have established this institution and are rescuing a remnant they should go a step farther in their work and provide a future means of support for the young people that go out from them. At the present time there nothing that a graduate of the Jesse Lee Home can ~~go at and~~ do to support himself; there is no business on the Island. When a young person becomes christianized they need a larger opening for their support; they cannot live year in and year out on dried fish as in their primitive condition. To create a future support the ladies should avail themselves of the offer of the United States Government to the Mission Stations in northern and central Alaska to loan them a herd of domestic reindeer and provide a suitable teacher to train up the boys of the school in the care and management of the herd. After an apprenticeship of five or more years ~~a~~ the young man ~~to be~~ loaned a few head of reindeer by the Mission has his start in life. The extra expense to the Mission Society for the first few years would probably be about $600 a year; but after five or six years the increase of the herd should partially support the mission, and after ten years it should be sufficient to entirely support the mission, besides placing a number of the pupils in the way of a comfortable self-support.

Are there not some wealthy ladies in the Church who will count it a privilege to pledge to the Society the money necessary for the establishment of this herd?

Last fall a group of seven Eskimo children were brought from the north to enjoy the advantages of the school: It is to be hoped that in the near future still others may be brought from that race to the Jesse Lee Home.

March 10, 1903.

Rev. John Fox, D.D.,
Secretary American Bible Society,
Box B - Station D., New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Fox:

Yours of the 7th is received and I wish you would order for me of the B. and F. six copies of the Four Gospels. (Eskimo) Please send a bill to me for the same.

I enclose 6 penalty labels which will pay the postage from New York to Washington.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

6 Enclosures.

March 10, 1903.

Miss M. Burgess,

Indian School,

Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Miss Burgess:

I have read with great interest Mr. Golder's account of the conditions existing in southwestern Alaska. I am very glad that he has had the courage to say what he has. I have often wanted to say it, but in my position have not felt it was wise; but now that he has said it I would like to circulate it. I do not know whether to ask you for a hundred copies of the Helper, or to ask you to set up that particular article and strike off 100 slips for me. Please do whatever you think the cheapest and best and mail them to me with bill for the same. I am going to get it before the Secretary of the Interior, and the President, if I can, and the Attorney General of the United States, and such other parties as I think ought to know the situation. I will also try to get it into our religious press. Similar events are happening among the Eskimo north of Bering Sea and I suppose wherever the lower class of whites come in contact with the native population. Hitherto our courts have paid little attention to these matters.

When do you expect Colonel Pratt back? I hope to visit Carlisle shortly and want to wait until I am sure Col. Pratt is home.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Washington, D. C., March 11, 1903.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with my promise a few days ago I now send you a statement with regard to Mrs. E. V. D. Miller.

Mrs. Miller is looked upon as the "Mother of the Mississippi Colony" at the Capital, and is a woman of large influence through the South. I know that you will be glad to have her name.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure.

Miller, Mrs. E.V.D., Washington, D.C., (native of Mississippi); author, and writer of articles on education; expert stenographer, associated with many eminent persons in this capacity; transcribed notes of official reports of Congress for many years; a composer of music, her last piece being a new anthem to "America" in response to offer of hold medal prize by the Society of Cincinnati of Rhode Island (a So. formed in 1783 of which General Washington was a member) for an accepted new air to replace the German air now sung; edited "A Soldier's Honor" being a sketch of the life of her brother General Earl Van Dorn (Abbey Press, N.Y.); mother of Hon. T. Marshall Miller, ex-attorney general of Mississippi, and of Earl V. Miller, for many years a large cotton planter in the Miss. delta.

March 12, 1903.

Mrs. Eugene S. Willard,
3620 Forest Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mrs. Willard:

Your welcome letter of March 10th is received and I will look around among our publications and see what I can find concerning libraries to send Miss Kotzie.

I am glad to hear that your family are in usual health, which I hope also includes your improvement from what you were when I visited you. This has been rather a hard winter for my family. Last fall Mrs. Jackson had a fall and broke her kneecap; after she got out of bed I was taken down and was out of the office for two or three weeks. When I left the bed Miss Delia went to bed with throat trouble and since then at two different times I have been in bed this winter, the last time threatened with grippe. But am out again at the office though not feeling very strong.

Remember me very kindly to the household.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 13, 1903.

Miss M. Burgess,
Supt. of Printing,
Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Miss Burgess:

Yours of yesterday is received and you may order me the 200 copies of Mr. Golder's letter, in accordance with your proposition.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

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March 13, 1903.

Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, D.D.,LL.D.,
Board of Woman's Home Missions,
156 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

My dear Doctor:

Yours of yesterday is received. It will be of more interest to the passengers on your train to spend two or three hours at Lagoona than to stop at Riverside or Santa Barbara. As the train spends the Sabbath at Albuquerque & that leaves at 8.15 am Monday morning there is no reason why it should not ~~start say at 1 o'clock in the morning and~~ give us a couple of hours at Lag~~oo~~una. It will be the only chance to see the antique civilization of the Pueblos, their houses, mode of dress, etc., together with an exhibit of what your mission work is doing for them. There has been no people on this continent so hard to reach with the Gospel as the Pueblos, and I think the passengers ought by all means to see them. I think by a proper representation of the same to the Railroad Company the thing can be brought about.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 14, 1903.

Miss M. Burgess,
Supt. of Printing,
Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Miss Burgess:

Since writing you yesterday an order for the little pamphlet containing Mr. Gilder's letter, I have changed my mind, and instead of having it in the form of a leaflet, have it struck off in the ordinary column form like galley proof or slip. I think it would have a better effect on editors and others to whom it might be sent. -- Heading it, republished by permission of the "Red Man or Helper", printing it on one side in a continuous column.

Very truly yours,
Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c.

March 16, 1903.

Mr. Henry Wurdeman,

610 Twelfth Street, N.W.,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

After leaving the Church last evening I regretted that I had not made a further statement to the meeting lest they should be under a misapprehension. I regret to say that Michael Healy Wolf so far as I know is not a Christian at the present time, and of course he is not looking forward to mission work when he gets his education; but I hope by the grace of God, that before he gets through his college course he will be a converted man and will naturally wish to return to his own people as a missionary. And perhaps I should also state, that he is not a full blooded Eskimo but a half-breed, his mother being a full blooded Eskimo. I think I will try and have him visit Washington during his Easter vacation so that you may all see and converse with him.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 16, 1903.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D., LL.D.,
Secretary Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Thompson:

My commission from the Board ran out the first of this month and I would respectfully request that it be renewed for the coming year at the same rate.

Thanking you for your assistance in the past, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

(Copy)

Osceola, Iowa, April 24, 1869.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,
Dear Brother:

By the unanimous vote of the Presbytery of Des Moines in session at Osceola, April 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, you are appointed and invited to act as District Missionary in Central and Western Iowa, as far as this Presbytery has jurisdiction.

(signed) Rev. D.S. Tappan,
Moderator,
J. M. Batchelder
Stated Clerk,
Geo. Kruck,
Temporary Clerk.

(Copy)

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,
Dear Brother:

You are hereby appointed by the Presbytery of Missouri River as Superintendent of Missions for Western Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Utah, or as far as our jurisdiction extends.

Done in Session at Sioux City, Iowa, the 1st Day of May, A.D., 1869.

(signed) E.D. Roberts,
Moderator,
J.T. Baird,
Stated Clerk,
T.H. Cleland,
Temporary Clerk.

(COPY)

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,
Dear Brother:

The Presbytery of Fort Dodge have heartily concurred in the action of the Presbyteries of Des Moines and Missouri River, and do hereby unanimously appoint you Superintendent of Missions in our bounds.

Done in Session at Clarksville, Iowa, this 4th day of May, 1869.

(signed) R. Merrill,
Moderator,
Geo. Graham,
Stated Clerk
Samuel Rees,
Temporary Clerk.

(Copy)
Washington, Mch. 17,
'03.

Dear Dr. Jackson.

At last I have read it, and with greatest interest, and Dr. Spinning's address the second time, and Comr. Jones was also interested to read the letter of which Dr. Spinning had told him when in Mohonk. So now I return it with thanks, and only wish I had had the intelligence at the time to send you congratulations that my name too might appear in such a "goodly company." Alaska and the reindeer have given the enduring fame. But I like to think back to the toilsome beginning in New mexico which are mostly forgotten but which are still living in their outcome.

That letter book has a missionary call in it from cover to cover. It would make a campaign document. How you must rejoice in the remarks

which the donor gave to your work.

[illegible]
Yours truly,
(Signed) Emily S. Cook.

March 18, 1903.

Rev. J. F. Hinkhouse,
Audubon, Iowa.

Dear Brother:

Your communication of March 12th is received---please accept thanks for the same.

Since receiving your letter I have found in my old note-book of 1870, that on July 31st a "strong church" was organized six miles east of Council Bluffs by Dr. Cleland, Rev. Mr. Carroll, Mr. Thomas H. Sherard and myself. In the note-book no name is attached to the place, but I think this could not be Amity. I will write Thomas Sherard - who is spending his seminary vacation in church work, to know the name of that place; it may have been hazeldell.

I find that another church was organized on January 9, 1870, with 20 members, at Amity, 12 miles southeast of Clarinda Presbytery of Corning. Can you tell me whether that church is in existence or what has become of it?

I have not published much on the church work in Iowa ~~at~~ of that time, but if you care for it I can loan you my scrap-book on Iowa, covering the church work from 1863 to 1870. It will give you many historical points. If you think you could get through with it in two or three weeks after you receive it, and so desire, I will send it to you by registered mail, and you can return it to me in the same way.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 18, 1903.

Rev. Thomas J. Sherard, D.D.,
Chambersburg, Pa.

My dear Dr. Sherard:

I notice that on the 31st of July (no year given) a "strong church" was organized six miles east of Council Bluffs by Dr. Cleland, Rev. Carroll, yourself and myself. It was the fruit of your labors during your seminary vacation. No name is given to the place and no year is given for the organization. Please let me know the year and the name of the church and whether it is still found in the Minutes of the Assembly.

With kind regards to your household, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 18, 1903.

Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, D.D.,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Dear Doctor Kirkwood:

Please accept thanks for your letter of the 13th giving information concerning the old churches of Colorado City and the church at Cucharas now the second church of Walsenburg. If in looking over my note-books of 1875 I come across anything that will throw any light upon that organization, ~~say in a~~ and why no report was made to Presbytery, I will let you know.

Thanking you for your promised assistance in digging up some of the ancient history of Presbyterianism in Colorado, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

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March 18, 1903.

Rev. James H. Condit,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

Yours of March 4th is received and I am very glad to hear of the "moral reform wave" that has struck Juneau this winter.

You ask about my health. It has been very poor this winter; I have had two severe attacks of inflammation of the bladder and one light attack of the grippe, which fortunately was broken up and only kept me in the house a few days. My old complaint however of which you probably inquire, is I think very much better, and I hope that without doubt I will escape any severe surgical operation.

I thank you for your kind words, and with regards to your household, I remain

Very truly yours,

General Agent, &c.

Please remember me very kindly to Judge & Mrs Brown when you next meet them

March 18, 1903.

Rev. John Fox, D.D.,
Am. Bible Society,
Corresponding Secretary, Box B- Station D-
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Fox:

Yours of March 16th concerning the Rev. Luther S. Scroggs, is received. I scarcely know what to say. Mr. Scroggs, I understand, did some good work in Kentucky, and also in Dakota before he went to Alaska. He seemed to be quite zealous at Nome, going our and doing some street preaching and holding services at different places. During ~~and~~ the winter of 1901 and 1902 I had him as a government teacher at Teller in Alaska. There was some little friction between him and an elder whom Dr. Young had placed in charge to preach at that place, and as a result Mr. Scroggs did not preach that winter; however I think he should have done so, as he was the only minister in the place of any denomination. The only thing that troubles me in giving him a full endorsement is that I understand he plays cards. Now I know that some prominent ruling elders in the city of Washington play cards and possibly some do so in New York city, but I am so old-fashioned that I do not consider it just the thing for ministers to do. I do not know that if he were in Siam in the missionary employ he would have any temptation to indulge in that habit. I have never seen him play cards and only know of it from hearsay, consequently it may not be true.

Very truly yours,

He is a Mason

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c.

March 19, 1903.

Mrs. J. F. Pingry,
Secretary Woman's Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

My dear Madam:

Yours of March 12th with regard to Circular Letter signed by Rev. George Bailey and myself is received.

Replying, I sincerely regret that I have had no opportunity to confer with the Board, or with the Committee of the Board.

It was a part of my plan to do so. But I have been laid aside from active work much of the winter, having been confined to the bed three times under the care of my physician, two of the times threatened with dangerous and painful illness.

However, had I had a suspicion even, that the object, to which the "Silver Anniversary offering" should be given, would be settled by the Committee in New York in advance of the annual representative meeting of the Woman's Board at Los Angeles in May, I would have visited New Yorkbetween sicknesses, in order to have had a conference.

Since last fall I have met with several important women of the Synodical Societies ~~Board~~, and not one of them had any other thought about it than that the matter would be brought up for decision in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board of Home Missions to be held at Los Angeles in connection with the General Assembly.

Resting in this opinion, I thought there would yet be time for a conference with the Ladies of the Board before they should start for the Annual Meeting. Especially as the Secretary of the Interior has given instructions that I visit the Missionary Societies in New York before returning to Alaska, which I expect to do, probably in April. And then, if the Ladies wish it, we can have a conference.

It is a general principle, which you understand as well as I do, that to secure the best results in any given project, it is important to select a project that most meets with popular approval. Hence the wisdom of hearing from all parts of the Church and learning the drift of public opinion before committing the Church to a plan that may or may not awaken enthusiastic cooperation.

If the proposition of the Ladies sent out by the meeting last spring is to honor Mrs. James, I am sure that there is no place where you could do more to honor her than in the Woman's Building at Salt Lake City. Mrs. James is prominent, not only as president of the Woman's Board, but also as the president of the Interdenominational Council. Next to the general interest of the Woman's Board there is nothing that she has been so prominent in, or her heart so deeply enlisted in as the Mormon question.

I think I know the value of missions in New Mexico, Arizona, and Alaska. They have been my life work for a third of a century, with the result that I believe the key to the situation is in Utah. The Mormons, unsuppressed and unchanged can do more to thwart our missions in New Mexico and Arizona than all other powers combined. You, I think misinterpret the clause of the Pennsylvania Synodical Society---"Provided this recommendation be in accord with the Woman's Missions Board in New York." I do not think that they intended to intimate that the Woman's Board had taken any action whatever; it was not supposed that the Woman's Board would take action in New York before the general meeting at the next General Assembly when the representatives of the Woman's Board from all over the country would be present. The Pennsylvania

Synodical Society placed the above clause in connection with their action as a testimonial of their loyalty to the general Board. They would be delighted to have the memorial building at Salt Lake, but were willing to give up their own wishes if it was decided otherwise. If you could have been present at the synodical meeting and seen the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the project was taken up, and could have seen the deep heart feeling with which they appointed a day of fasting and prayer for all their societies throughout all the State of Pennsylvania, with reference to this Mormon question, you would not have any doubt as to the deep hold that this question has upon the heart of your Synodical Society in that State, which is the second largest contributor you have. If left to the representatives of the Synods at the next General Assembly you would find more than a three-fourths majority in favor of Salt Lake. It is probable, now, that the Board in New York has taken action, that the Synods will fall into line and ratify that action, but it will not be with the same enthusiasm nor in accordance with the judgment of the larger number of them; and you will find it much more difficult to raise the proposed sum. Wealthy ladies have already expressed their purpose to give more largely if it goes to Utah than if it is expended elsewhere. Not only the Pennsylvania Society but the Baltimore Synod have also take strong action on the subject, and if left to the synods you would find that there would be similar action taken everywhere through the Church.

However, if Santa Fe it is to be, I will help you all I can.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. Mar 21 3

Mr Herbert B Huntley
Haller Building. Seattle Wash

Dear Sir

Yours of the 14th with receipt for My Seattle taxes is safely received

Enclosed find my Check on ~~for~~ New York for $28 00/100

Hope to see you in Seattle about June 1st.

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure

March 21, 1903.

Hon. John G. Brady,
Governor of Alaska,
Sitka, Alaska.

My dear Governor:

Congress has at length adjourned and the following legislation has been secured for Alaska: First, a system of land laws, (2) private incorporations; (3) incorporated towns to receive the entire license moneys collected in their borders; (4) unincorporated towns to receive 50 per centum of the license moneys for schools without any being taken out for the courts; (5) granting to and defining the powers of incorporated towns; (6) $485,000 for a cable from Seattle to Juneau via Sitka; (7) $200,000 (in addition to the $180,000 of last year) for light houses in Alaska; (8) $75,000 for survey of public lands to which perhaps the $75,000 appropriated last year may be added; (9) $60,000 for the Geodetic and Coast Survey work in Alaska; (10) $50,000 for the St. Louis Exposition; (11) $15,000 for the completion of the Juneau building; (12) the taking of a mineral census of Alaska; (13) a commission of experts to examine Alaska fisheries; (14) a commission of U. S. Senators to inspect and report on needed Alaska legislation in the next session of Congress.

I am told that this carries a larger amount than was received by any state in the Union during this short term of Congress, and I think Alaska is to be congratulated on what has been secured. It was thought at one time that the delegate bill would certainly go through but was lost in the last day of Congress in the Senate. I have had a small hand in the educational legislation, but the one person that has done more than any other three persons to secure this large amount of legislation was ex-Collector Ivey. I had been prejudiced against Mr. Ivey because of things I had heard formerly in Alaska, but I have seen a good deal of him this winter; he has been every few days in this Division conferring as to ways and means as to securing legislation and I have changed my mind in regard to him. I have found him ever ready to take hold of anything that promised to help Alaska and to oppose or leave severely alone anything that would seem to be injurious. And I must confess I have changed my opinion of him very radically. So far as I see he is in full accord with you in your efforts to further the true interests of Alaska, and I have reason to believe that when a prominent congressman was trying to unite the opposition to yourself, and perhaps make a combined effort to secure your removal Mr. Ivey was approached as one that would assist, but to their surprise they found that he would not only not cooperate with them, but stood up and defended your course in Alaska. I do not know whether the combination ever materialized but I have reason to believe that Mr. Ivey(s course gave it a decided set back. I wish very much that you and he could get together and let bygones be bygones and shake hands over the future; for as I said before, to Mr. Ivey is probably due most of the legislation that was secured. He worked incessantly day in and day out until far into the night interviewing congressmen. He also had access frequently to the President himself, and if you two could get together you would have a very efficient co-worker in Mr. Ivey.

I have already written you that I hope to visit Sitka early in June and trust that you may be home, as I would like to see you.

Remember me very kindly to your family.

S. J.

I am much better this spring from my chronicdifficulties although I have been sick a good deal of the time through the winter.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Mr Hamilton also sends greetings to yourself & family.

March 21, 1903.

Rev. George L. Spinning, D.D.,
South Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Doctor Spinning:

The other day in looking over some old letters I came across a few photographs that are between 30 and 40 years of age. I send them to you as a reminder and "a breath of the pioneer days". I do not know who the parties * are or how I came in possession of them, but I think you will recognize the types.

With kind regards to your household, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosures.

* It is a party belonging to Haydens U.S. Geographical & Geological Survey way back in the early 70s

(Copy)

Chambersburg,Pa.,March 19,1903.

Rev.Sheldon Jackson,
Washington,D.C.

My dear Dr.Jackson,

Replying to your letter of March 18, in relation to a church organized six miles east of Council Bluffs: On May 14, 1870 two students from Princeton Theological Seminary,both licentiates of the Presbytery of Steubenville,Josiah Welch and Thomas J.Sherrard,being under commission from the Board of Domestic Missions,by direction of the Secretary of the Board,reported for the work of the summer of 1870 in Council Bluffs to the Rev.Sheldon Jackson,at that time Superintendent of Missions for the whole outlying western part of the United States.

Mr.Jackson directed Josiah Welch to go over into Nebraska,and make his headquarters at West Point in the Elkhorn Valley,while Thomas J.Sherrard was directed to make his principal point of preaching for the summer at a school-house called Hazel Dell six miles east of Council Bluffs,in the midst of a new and thickly settled community. Here he was to preach every two weeks,the intervening Sundays to be spent at such points as Neola,and Shelby,and Eight Mile Grove,and other places,taking in the whole of Pottawattamie County,and everywhere looking for Presbyterians. This policy and work I carried out for the three months of my commission. I had my home for the summer in the family of Mr.Thomas Triplett, five miles east of Council Bluffs,with my Postoffice address in the city. Meanwhile you almost immediately left for the east

Sheldon Jackson

Inclosure

to attend the General Assembly in Philadelphia. By the end of July I had gathered up quite a good congregation,with an enterprising Sabbath school at Hazel Dell settlement, and Mr. Carroll and Dr.Cleland,a Committee of the Presbytery of Missouri River,thought it wise to organize a church at Hazel Dell. The time fixed by the Committee was July 31, 1870. The following is a copy from my Diary of 1870: "Sunday,July 31,1870. Pleasant day. Hazel Dell church organized. Mr.Riddle and I go to town for Mr.Carroll and Mr. Jackson. Mr. Jackson preaches at 11 A.M. from Deut.2:-,good sermon. Mr.Carroll and I call on Mr.Lowry and tell him to wait till another time to join the church, Messrs.carroll and Jackson and I go to Halls for dinner. Services at 4.30 P.M.for organizing a church at Hazel Dell. Mr.Cleland comes out with Mr.Elder. Mr.Carroll preaches,and Mr. Cleland presides. Twelve members join. On Examination: Mrs.Lowry and Mr.Partsch. On Certificate: Mr.& Mrs.Thomas Triplett,Mrs. Charles Musser,Mr.& Mrs.Heist,Mr.& Mrs.Magruder,Mrs.Osborne and daughter Ella,and Hester Musser. Mr.Triplett and Mr.Magruder were elected elders,and Mr.Heist and Mr.Partsch were elected deacons."

The church of Hazel Dell is reported in the Minutes of 1871 in connection with the Presbytery of Missouri River as having 12 members.

In 1872 Thornton K.Hedges appears as its stated supply. From 1873 to 1883 inclusive Hazel Dell appears under the Presbytery of Council Bluffs,with Thornton K.Hedges generally as stated supply,with a membership varying from 19 up to 27,--this latter number appears in 1877,--after that it runs gradually down,until in 1881,1882,and 1883 it is marked vacant. In 1883 it appears in the Minutes for the last time with a membership of 17,showing that Presbyterianism did not have any permanent hold in that Hazel Dell community,for in 1884 it was dropped from the roll of Presbytery,and it has never again appeared under that name.

If there is any Presbyterian church out there in the old Hazel Dell district,about six miles eastward from Council Bluffs it is under another name. I have heard absolutely nothing from that neighborhood for thirty years. If you know anything of those good people of former days in and around Council Bluffs I shall be glad indeed to hear about them or their descendants. I still remember with the greatest pleasure the kindness of Mrs.Jackson to me that summer of 1870,--and the two lovely little girls of the household,Daisy and Bessie. Please remember me very kindly to all of them.

Very truly yours,
(signed) Thomas J.Sherrard.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA,

By Sheldon Jackson, D.D., LL.D.,

U.S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

---oOo---

The first European settlers in Alaska were Russians, attracted by the valuable furs and skins. Many of these married Indian women and raised families of mixed blood or creoles. As these children increased in number and grew up there began to be on the part of some of the fathers a felt need for schools. Accordingly Gregory Shelikoff, governor of the colony, and founder of the Russian-American Fur Company, established a school at Kadiak about the year 1792, which was taught by the trader. In 1793 Catherine II, Empress of Russia, through a ukase ordered missionaries to be sent to her North American Colony. In accordance with this order the following year eleven monks sailed from Oschotsk for Kadiak Island in charge of Archimandrite Josasaph, an elder in the order of Augustine Friars, who were expected to take charge of schools as well as churches. In 1805 the Imperial chamberlain and commissioner, Count Nikolai Resanoff organized a school at Kadiak under the name of the "House of Benevolence of the Empress Maria," in which were taught the Russian language, arithmetic, and the Greek religion. In 1805 a school was opened at Sitka. It held a very precarious existence, however, until 1820, when it came under the charge of a naval officer who kept a good school for thirteen years. In 1833 this school came under the direction of Etolin, who still further increased its efficiency. Etolin was a creole, who by force of ability and merit, raised himself to the highest position in the country, that of chief director of the fur company and governor of the colony. He was a Lutheran, the patron of schools and churches. ~~While governor he erected a Protestant church at Sitka and presented it with a small pipe organ, which is still in use~~.

In 1840,besides the colonial school at Sitka, one was ~~one~~ established[2] for orphan boys and sons of workmen and subaltern employees of the fur company, in which were taught reading,writing,arithmetic,grammar,mechanical trades, and religion. In 1839 a girls' school of a similar character was established and the number of boarders limited to forty. In 1841 a theological school was established at Sitka,which,in 1849,was advanced to the grade of a seminary. This made five schools at Sitka---two for the children of the lower class,two for the higher class,and one seminary. About the time of the transfer of the country the teachers were recalled to Russia and the schools suspended.

But with the change of government came a new people. The majority of the Russians left the country and their places were taken by Americans. Many came in from California,and on the 8th of November,1867,less than a month from the time that the country passed under the United States flag,the citizens called a meeting and formed a temporary government,and on the 18th of December,1867,a petition, signed ~~formed~~ by 49 persons,two of whom made their mark",was presented to the common council,asking that a citizens' meeting might be called to empower the council to establish a school. On the 20th of March,1868,the council adopted some school regulations and appointed three trustees, who exercised a joint control with a committee of officers from the military post at Sitka. During the winter of 1868-69 a school building was purchased. The annual reports of the trustees have disappeared,and there is nothing to show the time when teaching commenced. In October,1869,the council voted that the salary of the teacher should be $75 per month in coin,and on March 1,1871 it was ordered to be "25 per month,which evidently means that at the latter period the post commander withdrew the $50 per month which had been paid from the army funds. On the 12th of August,1871,permission was given the bishop of the Greek Church to teach the Russian language one hour each day in the public school. During 1873 the school seems to have died out.

The permanent establishment of the American school system, both by Mission Boards and by the Government was made by ~~myself~~ Rev Sheldon Jackson. ~~[illegible]~~ In August 1877 ~~I~~ he located the first school at Fort Wrangell. In April 1880, ~~I~~ he located a mission school at Sitka with 103 children present; this was the commencement of the Sitka industrial school which from 1880 to the present has been under the auspices of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

During the next five years Presbyterian mission schools were established by him at Haines, 200 miles north of Sitka; at Hoonah, 130 miles north and at Jackson, 583 miles south of Sitka.

This brings us to the commencement of organized education by the United States Government. From the accession of Alaska in 1867, ~~[illegible]~~ Dr. John Eaton, Commissioner of Education had taken deep interest ~~[illegible] which by~~ in its welfare and when, in the year 1877, I came to Washington to try and influence Congress to make provision for education in Alaska I received a warm welcome from the Commissioner and every facility and encouragement that it was in his power to render. I found in the general public very great indifference with regard to Alaska. The prevailing opinion was that there was nothing in that distant section worth the attention of the national Congress. The struggle to awaken a public interest throughout the country and through that influence to secure action by Congress was a long and tedious one.

In the winter of 1877-78 I visited many of the leading cities of the country from Boston to Chicago and St. Louis, making addresses upon the condition of Alaska; also, as I had opportunity wrote articles on the subject for the public press. These addresses and articles were repeated again in the winters of 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883. This created a public sentiment which besieged Congress to take action.

Spurred by the tens of thousands of petitions, as well as the repeated messages of the President, Hons. Miller, Platt, Harrison, Rosencranz, Phelps, and others introduced bills either in the Senate or House of Representatives for establishing a civil government of some sort for the Territory, which resulted in the adoption of what is known as the Harrison bill, creating a government and schools in Alaska, which became a law on May 17, 1884. Thus culminated my long struggle, from 1877 to 1884, for education and civil government in Alaska, during whch I delivered over 900 addresses on Alaska, held public meetings in all the leading cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had hearings before the committees of the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses, besides securing the cooperation of the missionary societies and the educational interests of the entire country.

The "campaign of education" that secured from Congress schools for Alaska, also secured the extension of law and government over that section.

On the 2d day of March, 1885, the honorable Henry M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior assigned the work of making provision for the education of the children in Alaska to the Bureau of Education.

It was a work of great magnitude, in a new and untried field, and with unknown difficulties. It was a work so unlike any other that the experience of the past in other Departments could not be the sole guide. It was a problem peculiar to itself, and must be worked out by and for itself. It covered an area of one-sixth of the United States. The schools to be established would be from 4,000 to 6,000 miles from headquarters at Washington, and from 100 to 1,000 miles from one another. And that, in an inaccessible country, only one small corner of which had any public means of intercommunication. The teachers of five schools in southeastern Alaska would be able to receive a monthly mail; the larger number of the others could only receive a chance mail two or three times a year,and still others only one annually.

It was to establish English schools among a people the larger portion of whom do not speak or understand the English language,the difficulties of which will be better appreciated if you conceive of an attempt being made to instruct the children of ~~New York or Georgia~~ New England or the West in arithmetic,geography,and other common school branches through the medium of Chinese teachers and text-books. Of the 36,000 people in Alaska, not over 2,000 ~~speak~~ understood the English tongue,and they ~~are~~ were mainly in three settlements.

It was to instruct a people,the greater portion of whom ~~are~~ were uncivilized,who need to be taught sanitary regulations,the laws of health, improvement of dwellings,better methods of housekeeping,cooking,and dressing,more remunerative forms of labor,honesty,chastity,the sacredness of the marriage relation,and everything that elevates man. So that,side by side with the usual school drill in reading,writing,and arithmetic,there ~~is~~ was need of instruction for the girls in housekeeping, cooking,and gardening,in cutting,sewing,and mending; and for the boys in carpentering and other forms of woodworking,boot and shoe making,and the various trades of civilization.

It was to furnish educational advantages to a people,lare classes of whom ~~are~~ were too ignorant to appreciate them,and who required some form of pressure to oblige them to keep their children in school regularly. It was a system of schools among a people,who,while in the main only partially civilized,yet had a future before them as American citizens.

It was the establishment of schools in a region where not only the schoolhouse but also the teacher's residence must be erected,and where a portion of the material must be transported from 1,500 to 4,500 miles, necessitating a corresponding increase in the school expenditure.

It was the finding of properly qualified teachers, who, for a moderate salary, would be willing to exile themselves from all society, and some of them settle down in regions of arctic winters, where they ~~can~~ could hear from the outside world only once a year.

To the magnitude of the work, and the special difficulties environing it, ~~is~~ was still further added the complication arising from the lack of sufficient funds to carry it on, there being appropriated only $25,000 with which to commence it.

On the 9th of April the Commissioner of Education addressed a communication to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, requesting authority to appoint a general agent to take charge of the Alaska work, and upon the 11th of April, 1885, the Secretary granted the request and directed the establishment of the office of "general agent of education in Alaska."

On the 11th of April, 1885, Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D., was appointed by the Commissioner of Education general agent of education in Alaska and at once entered upon the work.

In southeastern Alaska the establishment of schools, in comparison with the difficulties met in other sections of this land, was easy, as four of the seven schools ~~can~~ could be reached monthly by the mail steamer. Further, schools had been kept at all these points but two for several years by teachers in the employ of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. This missionary organization was the first of the American churches to enter that neglected land. Finding no schools, they established them side by side with their missions, proposing to furnish educational advantages until the General Government should be ready to do it. Therefore whenever the Government was ready to undertake the work in any village occupied by the Presbyterians, they turned over their schools to the Government. As the Presbyterians had a body of efficient teachers already on the ground, acclimated, experienced in the work, more or less acquainted with the native language, and possessing the confidence if the people, it was both more economical to the Government and for the best interests of the schools that they should as far as possible be reemployed.

There being no regular communication between Sitka and western Alaska, and as it would take the entire season to go from Sitka to San Francisco, visit the leading places in western Alaska and return, I was unable the first year to do more for that section than to send Mr. Salomon Ripinsky to Unalaska, where a school was opened in October, 1885.

Communication with interior Alaska in 1885 was very difficult. If I wished to establish a ~~visit the~~ school on the Yukon River, my nearest way was to take the mail steamer from Sitka to Juneau, 166 miles, then hire a canoe and natives to take me, together with blankets and provisions, to the head of Dyya Inlet, about 100 miles. Then leaving the water, a fresh crew of natives would be hired to carry my supplies 25 miles on foot,* over a dangerous mountain trail, to the upper waters of the Yukon, then construct a raft and float down the stream 1,500 miles to Nulato, or 1,750 miles Anvik. The trip would occupy two months. Another practicable way was to take the mail steamer to San Francisco, 1,600 miles, then a chance steamer to St. Michaels, 3,264 miles, then a small river steamer that makes one trip a year to Nulato, 769 miles, a total distance of 5,633 miles. To make the trip and return in the same year would require close connections.

If I wished to visit the school at Bethel, I could take a mail steamer from Sitka to San Francisco, 1,600 miles, then wait until some vessel had occasion to visit the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, (which was usually once a year) 461 miles and go from thence in a bidarka (sea-lion skin canoe) 150 miles up the river, a total of 4,629 miles. By the same tedious route the teachers received their annual mail, except that it started from San Francisco.

* at that date the railway was not even thought of and no steamers plied were to be found on the upper Yukon.

During the summer of 1884 I arranged with the American Moravian Church for the establishment of a school among the Eskimo on the Kuskokwim River, which was accomplished in the summer of 1885. ~~The following year~~ the following year, on the first day of July, 1886, I arranged for the Bureau of Education a similar contract with the ~~Protestant Episcopal Board~~ American Moravian Church for the establishment of a school at the mouth of the Nushagak river in Alaska and another contract with the Protestant Episcopal Board for a school at the mouth of the Tanana River. These three contract schools were the entering wedges to the civilization of that whole central region and the beginning of better things for the Eskimos in sub -Arctic Alaska. For the purpose of locating teachers along the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands in the fall of 1886 I chartered the schooner "Leo" and taking on board four teachers with their wives and children and household furniture and supplies, established schools at Afognak, Kadiak, Unga and Tuxikan. The cruise proved a stormy one, consuming 104 days, passing through the equinoctial storms we encountered the early winter gales in that high latutude, losing two sails, strand~~ed~~ing on a reef of rocks, and nearly ~~lost~~ losing a sailor overboard while great seas repeatedly washed over the deck.

The years 1890 and 1891 were made memorable by the inauguration of schools in Arctic Alaska. With the facilities of travel given by a revenue cutter I was able to establish schools and leave teachers at Cape Prince of Wales on Bering Straits, at Point Hope 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle, and at Point Barrow the most northern settlement on the main continent of North America. The same season my attention was drawn to the necessity of introducing domestic reindeer into Alaska to save the Eskimos from extinction through starvation, and in 1892 I landed the first reindeer herd ~~was established on~~ at Port Clarence as an industrial feature of the government school at Teller Reindeer Station.

This system has been extended from year to year, until at present there are nine of these industrial schools, from which, after an apprenticeship of five years, 44 Eskimo men have graduated and now hold in the aggregate 2609 reindeer of their own and are making a good living for their families.

From 1885 to June 30. 1907 the Schools of Alaska were supported by an annual grant of Congress, which for the sixteen years ~~aggregated~~ averaging $33.438 per annum.

In 1900 Congress provided a system of License fees for all Kinds of business in Alaska, in which provision was made that 50 per centum of such license monies collected in incorporated towns shall be given to the School Board of the town for Schools.

In 1904 Congress amended the law and provided that 50 per centum of license monies collected outside of incorporated towns should be sent to the U.S. Treasury & given to the Secretary of the Interior for schools conducted by the U.S. Bureau outside of incorporated towns.

The total number of domestic reindeer in Alaska is 5148.

Under the new law the ~~The~~ seven incorporated towns in Alaska have each a local public School system of their own ~~for the support of which each town received from 25 to 50 per centum of the license fees (taxes) of the town.~~

And fifty per centum of the license fees collected outside of incorporated towns forms a fund to be used within the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for school purposes outside of incorporated towns in Alaska. This fund last year was #35,882.4 and was administered by the Commissioner of Education. With it were maintained 27 public schools and 33 teachers. The enrollment of pupils was 1,741.

March 5, 1903.

Hon. W. T. Harris,
Commissioner of Education,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

When the enclosed bill of W. T. Lopp for supplies furnished various employes of the Bureau of Education was received at this Office, January 16, 1903, for payment, the reindeer funds for both 1900 and 1901, during which fiscal year the above supplies had been furnished to the Government, were exhausted.

To avoid the delay in securing an appropriation from Congress through a deficiency bill, with your approval I paid Mr. W. T. Lopp the sum of $197.75 for said supplies---the money being paid from the sum of $437.81 that I received last fall at Unalakleet, Alaska, from Ole Bahr, and employe of the Government, with which to purchase and replace in Alaska, reindeer supplies of the same value received by said Ole Bahr from the Eaton Reindeer Station during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 26, 19 3.

Mr. H. C. Olin,
Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Olin:

Please reserve for me a lower berth in the middle of one of the Sleepers on the Home Mission train to Los Angeles. I will need to make an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Road for rates one way, as upon leaving the General Assembly I go to Alaska and cannot return with the train. Can you arrange the matter for me, or had I better take it up with the General Passenger Agent of the Pa. Road myself? The matter of a lower berth in the Sleeper will be essential.

Hoping to visit New York during April, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 26, 1903.

Rev. R. G. McNiece, D.D.,
1248 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Dr. McNiece:

Doctor Bailey under date of March 21st has informed me of the action of the Trustees meeting of the 20th. I think matters have been adjusted to the best interest of the institution. I am much in favor of trying to secure the land between the College site and the street car line. I think it will be exceedingly useful. I suppose Dr. Bailey told you of the effort he and I started with reference to securing the memorial woman's building in 1904 for the College. The ladies in New York as you have heard, are proposing to give it to ~~get~~ a boy's building at Santa Fe, where it is not urgently needed. Of course a good boy's school at Santa Fe would be useful but the ladies have a similar school at Albuquerque, not very far distant from Santa Fe, and a much smaller fund would enlarge that, so that it would accommodate more than the ~~two~~ school~~s~~ at present at Albuquerque and the proposed one Santa Fe, ~~school~~ combined. Again, many of the givers of the Woman's Board are in favor of building a memorial that will finish the expenses all at one time, which would be done in the erection of a building on the college grounds, but if they erect a boy's building at Santa Fe it will cost them from five to six thousand dollars a year to pay teachers and run the institution, so that it will be an annual drain upon their treasury. The heartsof the Supporters of the Woman's Board are in favor of the building at Salt Lake but the influence of the central woman's board at New York may carry the matter in favor of Santa Fe. If it is done however, they will find it much harder raising their $60,000 as it will be impossible to work up any enthusiasm for Santa Fe. Just now the hearts of Christian people are stirred by the Mormon question and naturally that would enlist far more sympathy and larger contributions than the Mexican question.

I am expecting to be at the General Assembly at Los Angeles and will go on the Home Mission train through New Mexico and Arizona, as I think I can accomplish more in that way. I notice that one or more of the special trains are to spend the Sabbath at Salt Lake City. I hope that ~~a~~ special effort will be made to have a big meeting. If there is a large number of them stopping off over Sabbath why would it not be worth while for the Presbyterian churches that have no room in their own building to accommodate the Assembly, to suspend their own Sabbath morning services and hold a College rally at the Theater or some large public hall on Sabbath Morning. In the afternoon of course nearly all the Assembly people will want to go to the Tabernacle. The Ministers of Denver are expecting to hold a College rally with the Assembly people that spend the Sabbath at Denver in behalf of their own college, which is a good plan. Then on the return of the commissioners from Los Angeles it is proposed that the expedition that goes west through New Mexico shall return east by Salt Lake and have a day at that place, which will enable a second rally to be held with new people.

I hope much prayer will be made that the Holy Spirit may awaken the Christian people who visit Salt Lake to the condition and the needs of the College.

With kind regards to Mrs. McNiece, I remain

Very truly yours,
Sheldon Jackson
Gen'l Ag

March 26, 1903.

Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt,
McCormick Block,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Mr. Van Pelt:

I received this morning a letter from Dr. Bailey with reference to the meeting of the College Trustees, March 2[illegible]th. I think they have been wisely guided in their action as outlined in Dr. Bailey's letter of the 21st. I believe it is exceedingly desirable that the college should secure the ground between its present location and the street car line, and I hope that the Trustees may be able to do it.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 26, 1903.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.
Secretary Board of Woman's Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Thompson:

Please extend my thanks to the Board of Home Missions for a complimentary copy of the Centennial Addresses delivered last spring at the General Assembly.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 26, 1903.

Rev. George Edwards,
Great Falls, Montana.

Dear Brother:

Yours of March 21st is received and contents noted. I think your plan of inserting my reply at the close of the Synod's copy of the early work in Montana is a good one. I knew both your father and uncle; I have noticed the recent death of your uncle, Rev. John Edwards.

I will (D. V.) get the papers before you before October 1st, and as much earlier as possible.

Thanking you for your interest in the matter, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 26, 1903.

Hon. W. T. Harris,

Commissioner of Education,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with your general policy of loaning herds of Reindeer in Arctic and Sub-Arctic Alaska to the Mission Stations in that region I loaned a herd of 100 head to the Mission Station of "The Friends" located at Kotzebue on Kotzebue Sound north of the Arctic Circle.

Mr. W. T. Lopp, Local Superintendent of the Reindeer at Cape Prince of Wales was directed to take three of his herders and take charge of the herd that should be sent him from Teller Reindeer Station, and drive the herd to Kotzebue f[illegible]ion.

The three herders were to receive by the Government for their services the sum of $160 and Mr. Lopp $150.

When the vouchers for this sum were received at this office for payment the fund for 1901 was exhausted.

To avoid the delay of securing an additional appropriation from Congress through a deficiency bill with your approval I paid Mr. W. T. Lopp the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) for said service- the money being paid from the sum of one thousand dollars paid me by Mr. William A. Kjellmann for supplies and services furnished him in carrying the United States mail between Eaton Reindeer Station and Nome, Alaska, from March 2 to May 14, 1900, by the Eaton Reindeer Station.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in
Alaska.

March 28, 1903.

Mr. J. M. Connell,
General Agent Passenger Dept., Santa Fe Railway,
109 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I have recently received your Folder calling attention to the Pacific Coast Excursions to the General Assembly, Los Angeles, May 21st to June 22d.

From 1869 to 1882 I was Superintendent of the Presbyterian missions in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizonatraveling through all the section now traversed by your system in Army ambulances, Indian Agency outfits, and horseback, so that I was thoroughly familiar with the country. When the directors in those years were considering the question of building the Atlantic & Pacific R.R. westward from Albuquerque via Fort Wingate, Williams, &c., to the Pacific, they sent for me to attend the meeting of their board of directors in order that they might cross-question me and find out what I knew about the lay of the land. I was able to tell them about the route via Laguna and Fort Wingate, and also supply them with an official report of an Army Engineer who had made special investigations for the Government of the ~~topography~~ [illegible] of that section of the country. The information that I gave them was adopted in the location of the line. They might have secured the information in other ways if they had not met me, but I have no doubt that my testimony had something to do with helping them to a decision. Consequently some years after the line was built, when I wanted to go over the route and see how it would seem ~~by~~ to travel by rail, (while I had gone in former [illegible] they gave me a free back pass, but unfortunately a combination of circumstances occurred that I could not make the trip. I speak of this now, because I wish to make an arrangement either with your Road or the Pennsylvania, which proposes to send a Home Mission Excursion train over your line from ~~the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ New York to Los Angeles by which I can secure either the ordinary clerical half-fare rate, or a corresponding rate given the members of the General Assembly, for one way. After I leave the General Assembly I proceed to Alaska on Government business and the return trip will be of no account to me. I expect to earn my way over your line by each day giving an address on the train concerning the pioneer mission work in the particular region through which the train is passing that day, just as you send a guide with your special tourist trains---so I will be the official lecturer for the trip, which will probably add to the number that will go by your line on that occasion.

How then can I arrange this with you, or will you give me a letter to Mr. Boyd, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania, that I can negotiate with him in Philadelphia?

Very truly yours,

(Rev) Sheldon Jackson D.D. LL.D.

U. S. General Agent of Education in
Alaska.

Sheldon Jackson

March 28, 1903.

Mr. J. F. Hinkhouse,

Audubon, Iowa.

Dear Brother:

I am much obliged for the information from the Amity Church. The Hazel Dell Church that we were inquiring about is the organization that was effected in 1870 at Hazel Dell settlement, a farming community six miles east of Council Bluff. The Church remained in existence until 1884 when it seems to have dropped from the Minutes of the General Assembly.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 28, 1903.

Rev. Robert J. Caskey, A.M.,

Salt Lake Collegiate Institute,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Mr. Caskey:

I am very sorry that Mrs. Caskey,s health is affected by the high altitude of Salt Lake. As soon as I get time and can gather my thoughts together I will gladly send you such an endorsement as I can.

With kind regards to your wife I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

MISSIONS OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH.

Commenced A. D. 1794.

The first church to commence work in northwest America was the Russian Orthodox church in August 1794 at Kadiak. During the 19th century they established congregations and built chapels in every Aleut settlement from Prince William Sound to the western limit of the Aleutian Islands, a distance of about 1800 miles. They also established at St. Michael, Bering Sea, Ikogmute on the Yukon River, at the mouth of the Kuskokwim and Nushagak rivers; also at Sitka, Killisnoo and Juneau. In [illegible] [illegible] ministers in Alaska.

MISSIONS OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF FINLAND.

Commenced A. D. 1845.

During the Russian occupancy of Alaska there were many Swedes, Finlanders and Germans in the employ of the Russian-American Fur Company. To provide for this population a Lutheran minister was sent [illegible] in 1845 and remained until 1852. He was succeeded by Rev. [illegible] who preached in Swedish and German. He remained until the transfer in 1867 when his support being withdrawn by the Russian Government he returned to Europe. While the Lutheran minister remained at [illegible] a fund of several thousand dollars was accumulated for [illegible] [illegible] organization was made and the money dropped out of Alaska [illegible] removal of the Minister.

MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Commenced A. D. 1877.

[illegible] church to enter Alaska after the transfer of the coun-[illegible] the United States was the Presbyterian.

[illegible] on the 10th of August, 1877, Mrs. Amanda R. MacFarland and [illegible] reached Fort Wrangell and commenced American Missions in Alaska. Mrs. MacFarland was left in charge of the school and mission work while [illegible] went to the States to arouse the churches and raise the money for [illegible] buildings. In the spring of 1878, the Rev. John G. Brady of [illegible] reached Wrangell and made a short stay at the village. [illegible] he passed on to Sitka, his only field of labor. He was [illegible] the same season at Wrangell by Rev. S. Hall Young of West Vir-[illegible] the same fall.

a

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MISSIONS OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF FINLAND.

Commenced A. D. 1845.

During the Russian occupancy of Alaska there were many Swedes, Finlanders and Germans in the employ of the Russian-American Fur Company. To provide for this population a Lutheran minister was sent to Sitka in 1845 and remained until 1852. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Winter, who preached in Swedish and German. He remained until the transfer in 1867 when his support being withdrawn vy the Russian Government he returned to Europe. While the Lutheran minister remained at Sitka a fund of several thousand dollars was accumulated for furnishing the church. No organization was made and the cause dropped out of sight upon the final removal of the Minister.

b

MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Commenced A. D. 1877.

The first church to enter Alaska after the transfer of the country to the United States was the Presbyterian.

Wrangell: On the 10th of August, 1877, Mrs. Amanda R. MacFarland and myself reached Fort Wrangell and commenced American Missions in Alaska. Mrs. MacFarland was left in charge of the school and mission work while I returned to the States to arouse the churches and raise the money for the new mission. In the spring of 1878, the Rev. John G. Brady of New York City reached Wrangell and made a short stay at the village, after which he passed on to Sitka, his only field of labor. He was followed the same season at Wrangell by Rev. S. Hall Young of West Virginia. The same fall

1839 and remained until 1845. He was the celebrated Rev. Uno Cygnaeus who afterwards became famous as the founder of "The Finnish Primary School." In the wilds of Alaska, studying how to reach and elevate the fierce and warlike Koloshes (Thlingets) among whom he lived, he evolved those principles that would educate the hand and eye as well as intellect and that afterwards developed Sloyd and Manual training in schools.

His successor at Sitka remained from 1845 to 1852. And he in turn was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Wintec.

In 1898 Rev. Alonze E. Austin, the veteran missionary who had had charge of the religious and educational exercises of both the community and the school from the beginning with his devoted wife left for the States to spend his declining years in the neighborhood of his children. He was succeeded by Rev. M. D. McClelland, who in turn was followed by the Rev. William Sullivan Bannerman, the present incumbent.

The mission force in 1902 consists of Rev. W. S. Bannerman, and Mrs. Matilda K. Paul (native) interpreters of the churches.

Sitka Training School, Mr. William A. Kelly, Miss Miss Susan Davis, Miss Sadie Marindale, Miss Frances H. Willard (native), Miss Anna M. Sheets, Miss Lucilla Owen, Mrs. Ella C. Haizer, Miss Mary Langabear, Mr. George J. Beck, Mr. John E. Gamble, Mr. J. T. La Tourette, Mr. Howard George (native).

Sitka Hospital: Miss Nellie F. Shulen, M.D., Miss Esther Gibson.

The question is often asked, what becomes of the students after they leave the training school? This may be answered as follows: Some, after leaving the school form habits of dissipation and soon die; the larger number take their places among their people and by their example of better living help lift up the whole of the native community, while a still smaller number become leaders. A former

To be killed by his parents to save the trouble of taking care of him a neighboring d

There are in the Sitka school representatives of at least 12 tribes. A band of boys under their missionary teacher are preparing land for cultivation the coming season. The school work has been well conducted and has proved ordinarily successful. There have been many cases of sickness treated in the school hospital and a great many more at their native village, at their own homes by the school physician. The care of the in-patients has been in charge of the trained nurse who has for many years proved so efficient in that service.

In Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Warne returned to the States for the education of their children. After the departure of Mr. Warne religious services were taken up by Mr. A. R. Mackintosh, lay-missionary and the public school was taught by his daughter, Miss Mary Mackintosh.

Rev. Norman B. Harrison, the former missionary at Skagway, has been appointed to Haines.

Mr. Carle has had many difficulties to contend with. At one time it has been almost his entire membership and commencing the church organization over again. This heroic treatment has had a good effect and the church members are more and more manifesting a Christian life.

In Rev. Mr. Gould resigned and the Rev. D. R. Montgomery was appointed missionary. During the year 1902 and 1903 many conversions have occurred and bands of native converts have visited other villages of their tribe and held evangelistic services with marked success.

Juneau: (Auk and Takoo Tribes). Juneau, on Admiralty Island, is the largest settlement in southeast Alaska. In 1879 and '80, valuable gold mines have been discovered; an American mining village was established at which

After calling many sould to the Saviour from his people on October 4th 1902, Mr. Moore fell asleep in Jesus.

Douglas (Auk and Takoo Tribes):* This place just across the channel from Juneau has during the past year completed its missionary [illegible]

In 1902 the mission reports 523 reindeer in the herd of which nine Eskimos own 285 head. During the winter of 1901-02 the attandance on the day school numbered 111. This northernmost mission station that has had but one mail a year will have for the year 1903 -04, three mails one in summer by ship, and two in winter by reindeer and sleds.

Gambell (Eskimos): St. Lawrence is the largest island in Bering Sea. On the extreme northwest corner is the village of Chib-u-chak, or Gambell. This name was given in memory of Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Gambell the first missionaries who were lost at sea in returning to their field of labor.

chapel and residence. In Mr. Frederick L. Moore, native assistant to Rev. L. F. Jones of Juneau, was placed in charge of the native work at this place under the supervision of Mr. Jones. Since his removal Mrs. Moore has taken up the work of her husband with success.

Gravina (Tsimpseans): A small village made up of the native owners and employees of a steam saw mill. It is one of the many preach places of the Rev. Edward Marsden. Miss Olga Hilton is teacher of the public school.

Kasaan (Hydah): This native settlement which has grown up around the Saw-mill, Salmon Cannery & Copper Mines of the
is also served by Rev. Edward Marsden. The teacher of the public school Mr. Arch R. Law, graduate of Park College, is untiring in his work for uplifting and civilizing the natives, and also helping the white employees at the Company's works.

During the winter of 1902 and 1903, a band of Hydah Christian Endeavorers from Jackson visited Kasaan and held a series of Evangelistic meetings resulting in the conversion of nearly all (70) of the adult natives in the place.

Klinquan (Hydah): The church at this village is a branch of the native Church at Jackson, and under the supervision of Rev. D. R. Montgomery. The local missionary in charge is Mr. Samuel Davis (native), who also teaches the public school.

Klukwan (Chilcat Tribe): This village is situated on the Chilcat river. miles north of Haines. In July 1881, Rev. E. S. Willard , Dr. W. R. Corlies and myself visited the village and I arranged for mission work. Sheteritch, the principal chief, setting apart a large native house for church and school purposes.

Our visit was followed up from time to time with visits and preaching by Mr. Willard of Haines.

In the experiment was tried of the Board of Missions sending Louie and Tillie Paul as resident Missionaries in the village, but they soon removed and were sent to Tongass. As the people were converted they were baptized and received into the church at Haines.

Afterwards as Haines became increasingly important, requiring more of the time of the Missioary, the visits to Klinquan became less and less frequent.

Later a layman of the Methodist Church visited and did some work among them. When the matter was brought to the attention of the Central Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, they returned the field to the Presbyterians who commissioned to the place the Rev. F. Falconer.

Killisnoo (Hoochinoo Tribe): This native village is 75 miles distant by water from Sitka, and is the present centre of the fish oil and guano manufacture of Alaska. It is also in the neighborhood of extensive coal fields and gold mines. In February 1886, I opened a public school with George B. Johnston of Western Pennsylvania, teacher. In 1887 a school house was erected, which was the first building of its kind by the Government in Alaska.

At the close of the school year in 1887 Mr. Johnston was succeeded by Miss May Ransom of San Francisco. In 1890 Miss Ransom was succeeded by W. A. McDougall, who in 1891 was followed by Mr. E. M. Calvin, who in turn was succeeded in 1892 by Rev. & Mrs. L. F. Jones. On February 18 1894, the school house was destroyed by fire, and there being no suitable building in which to continue the work the station was closed, until November 15, 1902, when Mrs. Catherine Kilborn was commissioned teacher by the Government. During the winter of 1901-02 the Rev. Wm. S. Bannerman of Sitka, accompanied by a party of native Christians visited Killisnoo and held a series of Evangelistic services which resulted in a large number of conversions.

On the 7th of January, 1903, President Roosevelt withdrew St. Lawrence Island from settlement and set it apart as a government reindeer reservation. There were in 1902 150 head of domestic reindeer on the island.

School was commenced September 8, 1901, and continued until April 25th 1902, with an average attendance of 38.

The preceding 14 missions of the Presbyterian Church are to the native peoples of Alaska. In addition the following ministers are preaching to congregations of whites; Rev. S. Hall Young general missionary at Skagway, Rev. J. W. Kirk and Rev. C. F. Ensign at Eagle, Rev. M. Egbert Koonce, Ph.D. at Rampart, near the mouth of the Tanana river; Rev. Herman M. Hosack at Teller, on the shores of Port Clarence, and Rev. James H. Condit at Juneau. The Rev. Norman B. Harrison at Haines, Rev. W. S. Bannerman at Sitka, and Rev. Harry P. Corser at Wrangell, are preaching to both American and native congregations.

METLAKATLAH.

MISSIONS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,

Commenced A. D. 1878.

The first Briest reached Wrangell in 1878 where he erected a church and residence. With the advent of the miners missions were opened at Sitka, Juneau and Skagway. In 1886 and 1887 they entered the Yukon valley and established stations at Nulato, St. Ignacius, on the Kuskokwim , St. Mary's on the Akularak, St. Michael , Eagle, Nome, Douglas, and Koserefsky. At Kosefersky a flourishing boarding school under the immediate charge of the Fathers, has been established with 42 boys in attendance, and another for the girls in charge of the Sisters of St. Ann, with 46 pupils in attendance. The boys are instructed in carpentry, blacksmithing, gardening and farm work, the girls in needle and household work, cooking, etc. The vegetable garden of six acres under the care of the boys, in 1902 yielded 500 bushels of potatoes, 600 good solid heads of cabbage, with turnips, rutabagas, cress, &c. in abundance.

At Nulato station there is a reindeer herd of 151 head.

MISSIONS OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH,

Commenced A. D. 1884.

When the Presbyterian Mission had been established and strengthened in southeast Alaska among the Thlinkets and arrangements had been completed by which eventually the Baptists and Methodist Churches would care for the Aleuts, stretched from Kadiak, 1500 miles west to Attu and the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Indians of the great Yukon valley, and the question arose of giving the Gospel to the Eskimos, it was both meet and appropriate to turn to the Moravian Church in the United States which had so long labored among the Eskimos in Labrador and Greenland. Accordingly in 1883 I visited Bethlehem, Pa., and had a conference with Bishop Edmund de Schweinitz on the subject. This interview resulted in the request that I make the proposition in writing to the Society of the United Brethren for Propogating the Gospel among the Heathen to establish missions among the Eskimos in Alaska. which I did. At the next annual meeting of the above named Society , which was held at Bethlehem, Pa., August 23, 1883, Bishop E. de Schweinitz presented the letter which received favorable consideration. The Society securing the approval of the General Management of the Moravian Mission Society at their head quarters at Bertheldorf, Saxony, the American branch of the Society proceeded to establish the mission. As the region of the proposed mission in the valley of the Kuskokwim was an unlnown one the Society with practical wisdom then sent out a commission to explore the field and select a suitable site for a beginning. This commission was composed of Rev. Adolf Hartman and Mr. Wm. H. Weinland. They sailed from San Francisco May 3, 1884, on the Revenue Cutter "Corwin", reaching Unalaska May 16, and the mouth of the Kuskokwim river June 12th, after eight weeks canoeing (1000 miles). They sailed from Nushagak to San Francisco, the round trip being 9,858 miles.

In 1901 Rev. Adolf Stecker, formerly a Moravian Missionary in Labrador, was made superintendent of the Alaska station. In the spring of the same year the mission received a loan of a herd of reindeer from the Government, and in 1902 the herd numbered 366 head. In the summer of 1903 a new mission will be opened at the mouth of the Togiak. The present force of Missionaries is: Rev. & Mrs. Adolf Stecker, Missions and churches have also been established at Skagway, Juneau, Douglas, Sitka, Ketchikan and Valdez. They report in Alaska, church buildings 13; industrial schools 1; day schools 7; mission dwellings 12, hospitals 3; saw mills 2; clergy and lay workers, including natives, 31.

The workers at present (1902) are Rev. & Mrs. C. P. Coe, Mrs. M. G. Campbell, and Ofdotia Brown. The teacher of the government school is Dr. C. F. Mills, who resides at the Orphanage and gives medical assistance. The success of the school in farming and gardening indicates that operations on a larger scale would be profitable. During the last season the boys caught and salted 135 barrels of red and silver salmon. They report 70 children in the Orphanage and 16 members connected with the Church. In addition to the Orphanage there are Baptist churches at Skagway and Valdez, and an effort is to be made to establish a mission during the season of 1903 among the Copper river natives.

MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Commenced A. D. 1886.

Unalaska. The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Alaska consists of a few stations in southeast Alaska and the Jesse Lee Industrial Home, under the care of the Woman's Home Missionary Society at Unalaska on the Aleutian group of Islands.

Ketchikan. Is the point for a large section of territory in southeast Alaska. A church and parsonage worth $2000 has been erected and the congregation is in charge of Rev. W. M. Rule, missionary.

Skagway. Is a church and parsonage worth $4,500 and is in charge of Rev. Wilmot Whitfield, general superintendent of Baptist work in Alaska.

Douglas. A neat church and parsonage worth $1500 forms the plant. The Rev. C. S. Revelle preaches mainly in the Swedish language, but has recently commenced holding services in both Swedish and English language

Porcupine. The mission work in this mining camp is in charge of Rev. M. A. Selon.

Unalaska. The Jesse Lee Industrial Home is in charge of Dr. A. W. Newhall, superintendent, with Miss Barnet, Miss Darling and Miss Schwab, assistants. The enrollment of the Home is 42, and of the government school, where the pupils from the Home attend, 84. This Home received the most cordial commendation from all who knew its work, and while there are unusual obstacles to overcome the mission is firmly planted and a great help to many.

MISSIONS OF THE SWEDISH EVANGELICAL UNION.

Commenced A. D. 1887.

In 1887 the Free Mission Society of Sweden, was so deeply impressed with the natives of Alaska that it sent two teachers to the Territory the Rev. Axel E. Karlson to Unalaklik, 60 miles north of St. Michael on Bering Sea, and the Rev. Adolf Lydell, to Yakutat.

Yakutat. This station is at the base of Mt.St.Elias. During 1902 twenty natives were baptized, the church numbering 60 communicants. During the last year a successful protest was made against the liquor traffic. The workers are Rev. Alvin Johnson and his wife, Mrs. Agnes Johnson; Mr. August Bergren, Miss Jennie Olsen, and Mr. Paul Page (native), interpreter.

Golofnin. In the mission at Chenik at that time the principal settlement of natives on Golofnin Bay in 1893. In 1901 it was removed south along the shores of the Bay and a new station erected. Thirty children have been gathered into the orphanage. The missionaries in charge are Rev. O. P. Anderson, Mr. K. Hendrickson, Miss Amanda Johnson, and Miss Eivor Eklund. A native village is springing up around the orphanage. The reindeer herd number (1902) 424 head.

Unalaklik. The school attendance at this place is 87. A few years ago when the ministrations of the missionaries seemed to fail in producing fruit, and heathenism seemed more than usual prevalent in the community, one of the lady teachers who had been very active at the station, was laid aside for all work by sickness. The morning that she was of no longer any service it was revealed to her that she could even in bed pray, which she did. Soon the other missionaries were both surprised and delighted at the great number of the natives who began to seek religious conversation and to inquire what they must do to be saved. This went on until the whole population had become seekers of the truth and a new life. In the winter of 1901-02 a great revival influenced every home in the community. The influence of this revival can now be seen in a radius of 50 miles around the village in the cleanliness and good habits of the natives. The missionaries are Rev. Axel E. Karlson, Dr. & Mrs. Carl O. Lind, Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Ivanhoff (natives) and Miss Alice Omegitchoak (native). During [illegible] a church costing [illegible] was built and donated to the mission by the missionary Mr. Karlson.

MISSIONS OF THE FRIENDS.

Commenced A.D. 1887.

Just across a narrow channel from Juneau is Douglas Island, the seat of very extensive gold quartz reduction works, which have attracted a growing and enterprising population. The first mission established was commenced under the auspices of the Kansas Yearly Meeting of Friends, the first missionaries being Messrs. E. W. Weesner and W. H. Baugham. In February 1888 Mr. Baugham returned to the States and his place was supplied by the Rev. Mr. & Mrs. S. R. Moon. In 1889 Mr. C. H. Edwards joined the mission, in 1891 Miss Millie Mohler, and in 1892 Mr. J. E. Connett took the place of Mr. Edwards. Mr. Connett was succeeded by Mr. Charles Replogie and wife, who are still in the work, being assisted by Miss Jennie Lawrence. At the present time in addition to the mission of the Friends the Congretionalists, Methodists and Roman Catholics have churches for the white miners, and the government has three schools.

Kotzebue (Eskimo). Around the shores of the eastern end of Kotzebue Sound and just north of the Arctic Circle,

In connection with the mission at Kotzebue is a herd of 305 reindeer

MISSIONS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Commenced A. D. 1890.

Wales (Eskimo). On the American side of Bering Strait is the village of Wales with a population of 396 Eskimos. In 1890 at my request

MISSION OF THE NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Commenced A. D. June 30, 1900.

Teller Reindeer Station (Eskimo).

On the morning of July 4, 1892there landed at Port Clarence,Alaska 53 head of domestic reindeer, which were increased during the summer to 171.

The great need of a competent interpreter has been met by the return of Adloopat, a young Eskimo who had received some training in the East.

June 30, 1900, the Rev. T. L. Brevig, a Norwegian Lutheran Clergyman, and his family ,with his assistant, returned to Teller Reindeer Station as superintendent of the government and native reindeer herds in the vicinity and as the first Norwegian Lutheran missionary in Alaska. Mr. Brevig had previously been government teacher at Teller Reindeer Station from July 1st, 1894 to June 30, 1898.

The reindeer herd at the station (1902) numbers 665, of which 444 belong to eleven Eskimos.

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On the 1st of October, 1857, Mr. William Duncan, of England, arrived at Fort Simpson, British Columbia, to open a mission among the Tsimpsheeans. He found by actual count that they numbered 2,300. They were barbarians of the lowest type, and their history little less than a chapter of crime and misery.

On the 28th of June, 1858, he had so far acquired a knowledge of the language that he was able to open his first school in the house of a chief, with an attendance of 26 children and 15 adults.

In April, 1860, he made preaching tours to the various villages situated on the rivers which empty into the ocean near Fort Simpson.

Having secured a few followers among the natives, he proposed to them that they remove from the native village, where they were more or less under the influence of their heathen neighbors, and establish a new village that should be under strict regulations. The removal was accomplished on the 27th of May, 1860, the people arriving at their new location, 16 miles south of Fort Simpson, the next day at 2 o'clock. There were 50 men, women, and children, that composed the first colony. On the 6th of June 290 additional natives joined them. Every one desiring to settle in the new village was required to subscribe to certain agreements.

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The timber was cleared off a number of acres for a village, which was duly surveyed and plotted and allotted to the inhabitants. A steam sawmill and a large store building were erected. Friends in Brooklyn, New York, and other cities sent several thousand dollars for public b

improvements. Since then a large schoolhouse, church, and salmon cannery have been erected.

Congress, in section 15 of the act entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats. 1095), has reserved Annette Island for the colony.

"Until otherwise provided by law, the body of lands known as Annette Island, situated in the Alexander Archipelago, in southeastern Alaska, on the north side of Dixon's entrance, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use of the Metlakahtla Indians and these people known as Metlakahtians who have recently emigrated from British Columbia to Alaska and such other Alaskan natives as may join them, to be held and used by them in common, under such rules and regulations and subject to such restrictions as may (be) prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior."

In British Columbia they had have formed a local government, which they transferred with themselves to their settlement on Annette Island. This local government is officially known by them as "The Town and Associated Community of Metlakahtla."

The island is about 40 miles long by 3 wide. The colony on Annette Island have cleared off the timber from their village site, erected from 150 to 200 good frame residences, established a cooperative store, salmon cannery, and steam sawmill, and built a large church; but, so far as known to this office, nothing has been actually done in mining, although it is known that projects in this direction have been under consideration by them. All the industries are carried on by the native people themselves, under the leadership of Mr. William Duncan.

MISSIONS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Commenced A. D. 1886.

In July 1886 I negotiated an agreement between the United States Commissioner of Education and the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the establishment of a contract school in the Yukon Valley. Owing to tha

The workers at Anvik (1902) are Rev. & Mrs. John W. Chapman, Miss Bertha M. Sabine, Mrs. Evans and Isaac Fisher.

is again in charge of Tanana, Fort Given, and a number of neighboring native villages. He is assisted by Miss Harriette Mason and three native assistants.

April 6, 1903.

Miss Nannie D. Barney,

1216 Connecticut Avenue,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Friend:

Your note is received this morning. I have been looking over my appointments and D.V., I will speak to the Christian Endeavorers at the Church on Sabbath afternoon, the 19th, as you request, on Arctic Missions.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 6, 1903.

Rev. S. M. Newman, D. D.,
1818 M Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Newman:

I pass this request over to you with the suggestion that you send it to the Secretary of Justice Brewer's Bible Class. Dr. Robinson, who writes the letter, is the Editor of the Assembly Herald, the United Magazine of all the Missionary Boards and Benevolent enterprises of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. He is a strong man at the head of an influential paper and any information the Secretary of the Bible Class can give him will be duly appreciated and will help spread the influence of the class.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

April 6, 1903.

Rev. T. S. Hamlin, D. D.
1306 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Pastor:

Your note requesting me to speak ten minutes on Friday evening next is received. I am under such an intellectual strain these days in connection with work in Alaska that I do not feel it to be right to take up any service that will tax my mind, as the would [illegible] Complying with ~~[illegible]~~ your request. I am very sorry that it is so.

Now as you know, if it had been along a mission line I could have shut my eyes and go to sleep and yet talk right along; or ~~[illegible]~~ in other words, it requires no special intellectual strain for me to talk missions. It causes me more regret, than I can explain not to be able to comply with your request.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 6, 1903.

Miss Cooki Glook,

Quincy, Pennsylvania.

My dear Young Friend:

Yours of March 30th is received and I am glad to hear from you again. Also to get the good account from the school card with regard to your deportment, industry, etc.

I thank you for the information about some of the Eskimo girls that you give in your letter.

Rev. Dr. Norcross will be home from Florida next week and will be glad to receive a letter from you. Remember me very kindly to the friends that are so kind to you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 6, 1903.

Rev. Albert B. Robinson,
Office of Assembly Herald,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Robinson:

In reply to yours of March 31st, inquiring concerning Justice Brewer's Bible Class, I have forwarded your letter to Dr. Newman, Pastor of the Church, with the suggestion that he send it to the Secretary of the Class. It is the best that I can do for you in this matter, and I hope it will secure you the information you wish.

Will you be at the next General Assembly?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c.

April 6, 1903.

Mr. O. F. Johnson,

Los Angeles, California.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I expect to attend the General Assembly, opening on the third Thursday of May, and probably will be on the Home Mission train which comes over the Santa Fe Road.

Not being a commissioner to the Assembly I presume I am not entitled to entertainment. Please, therefore, reserve for me a low-priced room at Westminster Hotel. I will not need a bath-room in connection with it. I am under a very rigid diet by the physicians and therefore prefer to go to a hotel where they have a larger assortment of dishes on the table, rather than to a private house where I might put them to inconvenience. Please drop me a line letting me know that you have received this letter and will have a place for me.

With kind remembrances to Mrs Johnson I remain,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 6, 1903.

Mr. Joseph P. Byers,
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Byers:

Yours of February 25th asking for a Report was received in due time. At the time, I think that I was laid up in the house unable to attend to any business. Since I have reached my office I have been so driven with accumulated work that I have not been able to make out even an apology for a report for the Conference. Indeed the more I think of it the less I feel that I have to write. The fact that we have no territorial legislature and that no laws are enacted for Alaska of any account except in a general way by the United States Congress, accounts for the very little provision that has been made for the criminal and defective classes. The insane people from Alaska are sent to the Asylum in the State of Washington; also a portion of our criminals are sent to Washington. There is no official action in the District of Alaska of any kind with regard to the work of the Conference. The Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, — Quakers, and Norwegian Lutheran denominations have orphanages connected with their various missions, into which are gathered the orphans and waifs of the native population, and are doing an excellent work in fitting them for American citizenship. The Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist denominations are doing some hospital work in connection with their missions. Regretting to send you so meagre a report, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
Representative of Alaska
~~General Agent, &c.~~

April 6, 1903.

Rev. John C. McClintock, D. D.,
812 Seventh Street,
Sioux City, Iowa.

My dear Dr. McClintock:

Will you please turn to the Minutes of the Synod of Iowa for 1868. I believe the Synod met at Cedar Rapids. Kindly have copied for me the action of the Synod recommending to the Board of Home's Missions that the State be divided and a Superintendent or Synodical Missionary be appointed for the western portion, and nominating me to be appointed for that position. I would like very much to have an official copy of the action attested by yourself as Stated Clerk.

Any expense that you are at please send me the bill for the same and greatly oblige.

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 9, 1903.

Dean M. Richards,
University of Missouri,
Columbia, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

I send you the reports concerning Arctic Missions in Alaska, and also map. By consulting the Encyclopedia Britannica , or the largestAmerican Encyclopedia that you have have access to, you may be able to learn with regard to missions in other Arctic regions outside of Alaska. Look up in the Encyolpedia Greenland Missions, Labrador Missions, Lapland Missions, Church Missionary Society of London Missions, and you will get all that will be necessary. In addition to the above the Russian Orthodox Church had missions, or did have, once in Arctic Asia and Arctic Russia in Europe.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 9, 1903.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have known for many years Professor Robert J. Caskey and his work, both as teacher and member of the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, in which institution he has proved his ability and won more than ordinary success as a teacher. Accordingly I most fully recommend him to any institution or school board looking for a superior teacher.

Respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in
Alaska.

April 9, 1903.

Mr. Charles W. Taylor,
Dickinson College,
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Yours of April 1st is received, and in reply I send you a couple of the Educational Reports, which will give you full information on the Missions in Alaska. If you are seeking information on missions in Arctic regions concerning which I have had a number of letters recently, you will look also in the best Encyclopedias to which you may have access, the following topics: Greenland and its Missions, Labrador and its Missions, Iceland and its missions, also the Church Missionary Society Missions in Arctic America, also, if you have access to any work on Russia look up their Missions in Arctic Russia and in Europe, and Asia.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 13, 1903.

Rev. J. C. McClintock,
612 Seventh Street,
Sioux City, Iowa.

Dear Doctor:

Please accept thanks for your letter of April 8th. I wish the extract for my scrap-book on Missions in Iowa, and am glad to get it in so complete a condition.

Yours cordially,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

If you have not received my Reindeer report for 1902, let me know & I will send it

April 13, 1903.

Mr. Louis E. Van Norman,
5711 Kimbark Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

Yours of recent date is received. I am an exceedingly busy busy man and frequently refuse to write special articles for papers; but your Magazine has suoj a wide distribution and such an influential class of readers, that I feel inclined to make an exception in your case. Do you wish me, if I write the article, to provide the illustrations? What compensation to you allow?

Very truly yours

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

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Sheldon Jackson

April 14th

Yours of yesterday concerning Land at Haines is received. Thanks

Enclosure

S. J.

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April 13, 1903.

Mr. H. C. Olin,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Olin:

In looking over my papers I found the receipt for the recording of the Church claim to lots in Juneau dated May 14, 1885, which perhaps will be of importance and interest to the Board. On one page is my official declaration locating on the lots and on the reverse side is the Recorder's receipt.

I hope to be in New York on Thursday, the 16th.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 14th

Yours of yesterday concerning Land at Haines is Received. Thanks

Enclosure

S.J.

COPY.

THE SYNOD OF IOWA.
J. C. McClintock Stated Clerk.

Pastor of the
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 8, 1903.

Dear Doctor Jackson:-

Herewith find attested copy of the action of the synod of Iowa relative to your appointment, as requested in yours of April 6th.

The Synod of Iowa (O.S.) taking this action, consisted of the Presbyteries of Cedar, Dubuque, Ft. Dodge and Vinton---all located in the N. half of Iowa. There was at the same time the Synod of Southern Iowa, (O.S.) in the Southern part of the State, and a N. S. Synod of Iowa, embracing the Whole State.

Yours cordially,

(signed) J. C. McClintock.

(COPY)

Sioux City, Iowa, April 6th, 1906,

From the Minutes of the Synod of Iowa in session at Cedar Rapids, October 3rd, 1868.

(8:30, a.m.)

"The Rev. John Armstrong offered the following paper on a New District Missionary Field, which was read and placed on the Docket:-

"WHEREAS:- In view of the rapidly increasing population of our State, now numbering about one million souls; and of the several lines of rail roads being constructed through the State, with the numerous villages and cities springing up along them and over our vast prairies; we believe that in order to render the plan of District Missionaries effective more than one is required in Iowa. Therefore,

"RESOLVED:- First, That we respectfully suggest to the Board of Missions that they consider the propriety of appointing another missionary in this State as soon as their funds will permit; whose field shall be the North Western Rail Road, and the territory lying between it and the Minnesota line; and that he be especially directed to visit the new settlements and towns, not contiguous to other fields now occupied by our ministers, and to secure organizations where advisable, foster them, and as soon as practicable secure for them the regular ministrations of the word.

"RESOLVED:- Second, That a committee of six be appointed to nominate one whom Synod may recommend to the Board as District Missionary for the new field."

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(Afternoon Sessions).

"The Paper on the new District Missionary Field was taken from the Docket and adopted, and the following committee was appointed under Resolution Second of said paper:- Rev. John Armstrong, Rev. W. F. Carman, Rev. Robert Boag, Rev. James Frithingham, Rev. V. G. Shasley and J. S. Love."

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(7:30 p.m. Oct.3).

"The Committee to nominate a District Missionary for the new field reported, recommending the Rev. S. Jackson."
"The report was adopted."

The above is a true copy of the action taken by the Synod of Iowa, relative to the division of the field and the appointment of the Rev. Sheldon Jackson.

Attest,
(signed) J. C. McClintock,
Stated Clerk of the Synod.

April 13, 1903.

Mr. Amos R. Wells,
Editor "Christian Endeavor World",
Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Please accept thanks for 2 ~~one~~ copy y of the Christian Endeavor World of April 9th; also please accept thanks for your kindly mention of my work in Alaska.

Enclosed find 25 cents for one copies of "Arctic Missions" No. 10, which you will please mail to me. & the last in C. E. World's for April 9th.

It gives me pleasure to send you a copy of the last Reindeer and Educational Report.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Ed.

Enclosure.

April 14, 1908.

Rev. S. R. Spriggs,
Presbyterian Board Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Mr. Spriggs:

Yours of the 13th was received this morning, and I hasten to write you. One hundred of the reindeer at Kotzebue, of course, belong to the Government, but are loaned to the Friends' Mission. Another hundred or so have been loaned to Mr. Nilima, a Laplander.

There will be no difficulty whatever in your leaving your borrowed deer with the Kotzebue herd while your mail-carrier is at Kotzebue. While you are in New York ask Doctor Thompson to give you a letter to Doctor Marsh directing him to let you have from the herd such male reindeer as you may need for carrying the mail. I will also write a similar letter for the Government, so there will be no question about the authority to use the reindeer. I will also write a letter to Kotzebue that, if any of your reindeer give out on the first trip, they will [illegible] new ones from the herd to go up to Barrow and return.

Please let me know at once about the number of tons of hard coal that you will need at Barrow; also how many cases of coal oil; as I am holding up the school supplies until I hear from you, when I will send them to Foster & Company.

Very truly yours,

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

HMS

4468.

COPY.

On this second day of September A.D. 1890 the undersigned Henry D. Woolfe party of the first part, and Sheldon Jackson United States General Agent of Education for the Territory of Alaska, party of the second part do hereby agree and covenant as follows;

The party of the first part, being the father and natural guardian of Michael Healy Woolfe, a minor (aged 5 years and 25 days) born August 8th 1885 and desirous of securing for said minor suitable educational advantages and care, does hereby by these presents renounce all legal control and parental rights in and over the said minor, transferring all such rights and control in and over said minor until he shall arrive at the age of 21 years to the party of the second part.

And in, and for consideration of such transfer of control and rights the party of the second part does by these presents agree to place the said Michael Healy Woolfe in the Industrial School at Sitka Alaska. And without charge to the party of the first part, furnish to the said minor needful food, clothing, medical attendance, education of a good English standard, and instruct him in the care and management of steam engines, and if possible in Electrical Engineering or in any other trade or mechanical art the said minor may develope an aptitude for.

In witness hereto the parties herein covenanting have set their hands and seals (in duplicate) this second day of September 1890 at Unalaska Territory of Alaska.

(signed) Henry D. Woolfe

In the presence of

Witness M. A. Healy

Sheldon Jackson

Witness F.H. Dimock

SEAL.

United States of America }
District of Alaska } SS

On this the 2d day of September 1890, personally appeared before me Louis H. Tarpley U. S. Commissioner for the District of Alaska the within named Henry D. Woolfe and Sheldon Jackson to me personally known to be the identical persons described in and who executed in duplicate, the foregoing articles of agreement and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely for the uses and purposes therein named.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 2d day of September A.D. 1890.

(signed) Louis H. Tarpley,
SEAL.
U. S. Commissioner for Alaska.

April 15, 1903.

Mr. E. K. Warren,
Three Oaks, Michigan.

My dear Mr. Warren:

Yours of the 8th, also the prospectus of the Sunday School Convention are received with thanks. I greatly regret that it is probable that I cannot go myself and so far, have heard of no one in Alaska that desires to go. If I hear of any suitable persons I will at once let you know, and also send them some of the literature which you have so kindly sent me.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 15, 1903.

Mr. W. H. Smith,
Steam Engineering Division,
Navy Department, City.

My dear Mr. Smith:

Yours of the 13th requesting an address on Alaska Sunday evening, April 26th, is received, and D. V., it will give me pleasure to comply with your request.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 15, 1903.

Mrs. G. C. Yeisley,

Hudson, New York.

My dear Mrs. Yeisley:

Your former letter addressed to Dr. Bailey and myself was sent to him at Salt Lake City and I did not see it for some weeks. When at length it reached me I had been sick and work had so accumulated that I kept delaying answering it until yours of the 11th was received.

In the process of God's providence it has evidently answered itself, as I think all the friends that were interested in having the Memorial go to Utah are perfectly willing to have it go to New Mexico, as I understand that is the wish of Mrs. James.

Remember me very kindly to your husband.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

13897
S.J.

April 15, 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. E. Foster,

Deering, Alaska.

Dear Friends:

Yours of October 1st , 1902, was duly received and I have been waiting until about the opening of navigation to reply to it. I am sending you a small supply of apparatus for your school. When you get your Mission upon a permanent basis the Government will be ready to loan you reindeer; just now we have none to loan.

I do not know what will be done for the natives except that the Government is very loath to appropriate money to help subsist them. It is possible that in the near future small reservations may be set off for them along the mission stations of the several churches with the expectation that the Missionary will look after them, his salary being paid by the Society which he represents. To make the ordinary Indian reservation in Alaska and appoint political superintendents would simply mean demoralization and ruin to the natives there, as it has proved elsewhere where it has been tried. The only hope of the native is in the missionary taking charge of him and so directing his work that he will practically support himself.

With regard to the claim I am not in position to put any money into it, but if you can get money enough out of it to pay the workers, all right; or if you can find any one that willopen it up for half or even all that they take out, all right. After it is opened up of course there will be plenty of men that will be ready to buy it.

I often think of you and pray for God's blessing upon you and your work to the natives. I regret to say that I will be unable this season to visit that portion of Alaska. Mr. Hamilton, my assistant, will probably visit Deering and you may see him, as he is to go over to Kotzebue.

The Government has given Mr. Spriggs of Barrow, the contract for carrying a reindeer mail between Kotzebue and Point Barrow, two round trips during next winter.

May the Lord bless and keep you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 16, 1903.

Mr. H. C. Olin,
Home Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Olin:

Yours of April 15th is received. I still expect to be in New York on Thursday, the 23d.

The State Department is looking up land records at Haines for use in the Boundary question and I send you some letters and data about the record at Haines. I feel quite sure that the book in which Mr. Willard's survey was recorded in 1884 or '85 was destroyed by fire with other records of the government when the "Castle" in which the records were kept at Sitka burned.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosures.

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April 16, 1903.

Mrs. Wilson N. Paxton,
941 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Paxton:

I am looking up the old papers concerning the steps which you and I took to call and organize the preliminary meeting for the Woman's Executive Committee held at Pittsburg in 1878. You will rememberthat I had a number of the ladies send their answers to my letter to you, as I was traveling so much of the time I was fearful it would delay action. Have you kept any of those letters, or were they destroyed after the meeting? If you have kept them, are they where I can get at them when you return to Washington? If so, I would like to take copies of them.

Hoping that you are having a pleasant and restful visit in New York, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 16, 1903.

Mrs. William Thaw,

P. O. Box 1086,

Pittsburg, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Thaw:

Your letter of March 16th announcing that you would be at home on Tuesdays and offering us a ride on a Thursday afternoon, just reached me by mail yesterday morning, being one month on the way from Lafayette Square to the corner of New Hampshire Avenue and 17th Street! I am disappointed that I have not had the pleasure of seeing more of you during the winter. I made three attempts to call upon you but you were either out of the city or too tired to receive callers. I have felt deeply for you in your trial and annoyances this winter and have often prayed that the heavenly Father would comfort and sustain you.

As soon as I expend the money which you sent me for Dr. Campbell I will send you an itemized statement of how it was expended.

Praying that you may have abundant grace and a large Divine blessing, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Wm S. Selby
Notary Pub.

Sheldon Jackson

1894

Sheldon Jackson

17th

, and I further certify that deponent, who is personally well known to me, is a credible witness'.

Wm. H. De Lacy

Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia.

464

April 16, 1903.

Mr. John A. McCausland,
McDonald, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I send you by Express a small stone which was picked up on the beach at Point Barrow,--- the northernmost point of Alaska.

Hoping it will prove satisfactory for your collection, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 16, 1903.

Mr. F. E. Rowley,
Office of the Chicago Chronicle,
Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

In response to yours of the 14th I send you my photograph. Mrs. Miller of this Bureau, says that you already have it with an article she once sent you on Alaska and which was published in the Chronicle.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA :
) SS:
CITY OF WASHINGTON)

Sheldon Jackson, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is the United States General Agent of Education in Alaska, and has been familiar with that Territory and its affairs for the past twenty years; that immediately after the passage by Congress of the General Act of 1884 establishing a civil government in that Territory, the Reverend Eugene S. Willard, in charge of the Presbyterian Mission at Haines on the Chilcoot Inlet at the head of Lynn Canal, made a survey of the mission reservation at the said Haines consisting of six hundred and forty (640) acres, in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the Act of Congress of May 17, 1884; and that the said Willard sent papers constituting the survey to deponent who was then stationed at Sitka as superintendent of the Presbyterian Mission in Alaska; that these papers were deposited by deponent with the Acting Recorder of the Government Land Office at Sitka who delivered to deponent a certificate of the record which he (the deponent) forwarded to the said Willard. And deponent further says that he has not seen such certificate since its transmission to Mr. Willard, who severed his connection with the Mission in the autumn of 1885. And deponent further says that in the year 1894 the building known as "The Castle" at Sitka in which were deposited the records of the Land Office was burned and the contents thereof totally destroyed.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of April, 1903, and I further certify that deponent, who is personally well known to me, is a credible witness.

Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia.

Apr. 20, 1903.

Messrs. S. Foster & Co.,

San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sirs:

I send you a check for $19.31, with which you will please purchase coarse and substantial towels and soap, and ship them to Dr's Marsh and Spriggs, Point Barrow, Alaska. This is money contributed by a missionary society to enable the missionaries to furnish a good strong but cheap towel and soap to the natives at Barrow. You can send them with the school and reindeer's supplies for that place.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Apr. 20, 1903.

Miss Fanny G. Childs,

Chevy Chase, Md.

My dear Miss Childs:

Yours of Apr. 18, enclosing check for $19.31 for the purchase of soap and towels for Point Barrow, is received and will be attended to at once.

With kind regards to your father's family, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Apr. 20, 1903.

Dr. L. D. Bulkley,

New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor:

Yours of Apr. 18 received, and it will give me pleasure (D. V.) to dine with you at 6:30 on Wednesday evening and spend the night.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Apr. 20, 1903.

Rev. James W. Kirk,
c/o Board of Home Missions,
New York, N. Y

Dear Mr. Kirk:

Yours of Apr. 16 from Schenectady received, and I rejoice in the success in awakening an increased interest in the behalf of Alaska.

Praying that God's blessing may follow all your labors, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Apr. 20, 1903.

Mrs. C. W. Slade,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Slade:

Yours of Apr. 18 is received. I sent you two letters the same evening, one written in the forenoon, and the other written in the afternoon; the first stating that I would come, and the second that I would go to Dr. Bulkley's. He is making certain purchases of medical books and surgical implements for the missionary at St. Lawrence Island. I thought it would be very convenient for our conference if I accepted a very kind invitation which he sent me to visit them. If it is possible, while in your city I will try and call, probably Thursday morning before going to the office of the Board.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

April 24, 1903.

The International Tourists Club,
Room 705 No. 3, East 29th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

Yours of April 11th is received. I regret to reply that I am so situated that I can not take up the matter . I will however think the matter over and perhaps may be able to recommend some other persons to you.

I will be pleased to receive a printed copy of your Itinerary.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Sheldon Jackson

April 24, 1903.

Rev. C. L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Dear Brother:

Yours of the 18th enclosing agreement was awaiting my return to my desk this morning. Please accept thanks for the same.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 24, 1903.

Mr. A. G. Jennings,
Park Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Sir:

Please accept my thanks for a copy of "Mosaic Record of the Creation," just received. I know that I shall have pleasure and profit in reading it.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 24, 1903.

Rev. H. B. Frissell, D.D.,
President Hampton Normal Institute,
Hampton, Virginia.

Dear Brother:

Your very cordial invitation to be present at the Thirty-fifth Anniversary Exercises of your Institute, is received and I greatly regret that I have a previous appointment for the same date to make an address myself, which will necessitate my being absent.

I have been hoping for several years that circumstances would permit me to attend another of your anniversaries; the one I attended several years ago gave me such pleasure and profit that I have had it as a pleasant memory ever since.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 24, 1903.

Dr. Merrill E. Gates, LL.D.,
1315 New Hampshire Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Gales:

Your Circular of March 20th is before me and if I have an opportunity of saying a good word in that direction it will afford me very great pleasure to do so.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

ADDITIONAL OUTRAGES IN ALASKA.

In the "Red Man and Helper" for March 6th, we published a plea for the Indians of Alaska written by Mr. F. A. Golder, who was for three years a teacher in the public school at Unga, and for the year 1902 an UNited States Commissioner at the same place. We have now received a communication on the same subject from the region of Bristol Bay in Bering Sea, in a report sent by the Rev. S. A. Rock, Missionary of the Moravian Church at Nushegak, Alaska, addressed to his Society at Bethlehem, Pa.

We have understood from others who have been in Alaska that similar outrages against the native population are perpetrated in various other sections of that country. Surely it is time that the authorities in Washington should insist on the appointment of competent, upright officials in that distant land.

Extract from a letter of the Rev. S. H. Rock, Moravian Missionary at Carmel on the Nushagak River in Alaska, dated January 11th, 1903.

There was no court held at Nushagak at all last summer, and the United States Commissioner, who is stationed here, is as good as a thousand miles away, for he has done and does absolutely nothing. The natives and whites have been worse since he is here than ever before. Stealing, fighting, drinking, murdering and raping of native women and children (girls of nine and ten years), all were done under his very eyes, one might say, at least within a stone's throw of him, and when a committee of citizens headed by myself waited on him, he simply said, he was helpless, and to a great degree he was, for even the man, who was his sworn deputy, drank Chinese "sam-shaw" (whiskey), until he fell over dead in the next room. + + +

It makes one blush to be an American citizen here sometimes. I think, if I had been there just then, I would have taken the law into my hands and in the name of the United States Government would have tried them before a committee of citizens. There were about a dozen respectable men at the cannery. I was told of these things only an hour or so after they had left for the ~~Cutter~~. Ship

There was a young man, a native, who had earlier in the Spring gotten drunk, and while in that condition had beaten another drunken man, a native, to death. This murderer was for a week or two chained to the floor of the Russian priest's schoolroom, but was released because no one would assume the responsibility of his keep. When the Revenue Cutter came, he was again arrested and put into irons, but when the officers came on board the steam launch, where he was in charge of several men, the handcuffs were removed , and the murderer was then and there set free, to show the natives and whites, what kind of justice can be expected at the hands of our Government representatives

What effect such behaviour has on these people is sadly evident since then. That same native has been in our village and gotten drunk and into fights with men, and I have personally torn him by main force from his fellow.

Children have been struck with boards having projecting nails, so that they have died. Babies have been kicked to death, and still nothing is done.

April 25, 1903.

Mr. F. O. Johnson,
Westminster Hotel,
Maine & Fourth Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Yours of April 14th reserving a room for me at your Hotel during the General Assembly, is received, and I thank you very much for your kindness in the matter. Since making an application I have found that business requirements of the office are such that it will be impossible for me to attend the General Assembly, and therefore you need not reserve the room for me.

Remember me very kindly to your wife and the boys.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 25, 1903.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary Home Missions,
156 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Thompson:

The enclosed letter will give you some items about Dr. H. B. Gage's "eldest son" concerning whom we were speaking the other day. I think his address is W. B. Gage, Sanborn, Iowa. I think if he can be had he would be a first class man for one of the mining camps in Alaska.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

April 25, 1903.

Mr. Allen W. Mallery,
1412 G Street,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Much obliged for your information of yesterday. As soon as the matter is closed please telephone me.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 28, 1903.

Mr. Louis E. Van Norman,
"The Chautauquan," Hyde Park Chicago. Ill
Dear Sir:

Yours of April 16th is received and I accept your offer. You may expect the copy as you request by September 1st. If I am able to send it sooner I will do so.

Very truly yours,
Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c.

April 28, 1903.

Messrs. Sanderson & Fernie,

Care Herald Bible House,

New York City.

Dear Brethren:

As you requested in our interview last week I have written out an editorial which, if it meets with your approval, you can publish in the Herald, but as I am an employe of the Government it will not do to publish my name or refer to me in any way in connection with this. I have given you the facts which you can send out, if you see fit, as one of your own editorials. If Mr. Klopsch has occasion to come to Washington soon I wish he would call on me at the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., as I will be glad to have a personal conference with him concerning this important subject.

Kindly send me a copy of the paper containing the editorial.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

In the recent visitor of our Editor, Mr. Klopsch, to the famine stricken districts of Finland, he estimates that 100,000 Finns will this season emigrate to the United States. Many of them will join their friends, who have preceded them and settled in Western New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, the Dakotas and Washington. Others will be at a loss to know where to locate.

The Finnish Lutheran Clergymen and others in the United States who are interested in directing and assisting these strangers to desirable locations, have had their attention called to Alaska where the climate and other conditions are similar to Finland.

The Southern Coast of Alaska with a winter climate as mild as Ohio has large areas of Agricultural land, lying along the bays and inlets, and sounds of the North Pacific Ocean. These waters abound with Cod, Salmon herring and other valuable food fishes.

Last March Congress enacted land laws granting to any citizen of the United States 320 acres of land in Alaska free, provided he occupies and improves the land for a term of five years.

As attractive as the Southern Coast of Alaska would prove to the Agriculturists and fisherman among the Finns, the central and northern portion would prove equally attractive to the Finns that are accustomed to handling reindeer.

Investigations of the Government show the existence of moss pastures sufficient for the support of many million head of reindeer.

And the introduction into Alaska of a number of hardy and industrious Finns as reindeer herders and freighters would greatly assist the Miners and others in the development of central and northern Alaska.

April 28, 1903.

Col. R. H. Pratt,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Colonel:

I enclose you an extract from the report of Rev. ~~L. B.~~ Samuel Rock a Moravian Missionary in Alaska, which was written officially by him to his Society at Bethlehem, Pa. I have left out a passage which I did not think it wise to publish, but which I will be glad to show you some time when you are in Washington. Please do not let my name in any form or shape appear in connection with this paper. It was sent me by the treasurer of the Missionary Society at Bethlehem to give to the public, so that the Society have no hesitation in sending it out, but I do not want it known as passing through my hands, for reasons that you would appreciate.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

and when a committee of citizens headed by myself waited on him, he simply said,he was helpless, and to a great degree he was, for even the man, who was his sworn deputy, drank Chinese "sam-shaw" (whiskey), until he fell over dead in the next room .

It makes one blush to be an American citizen here sometimes. I think, if I had been there just then, I would have taken the law into my hands and in the name of the United States Government would would have tried them before a committee of citizens. There were about a dozen respectable men at the cannery. I was told of these things only an hour or so after they had left for the ship.

There was a young man, a native, who had earlier in the Spring gotten drunk, and while in that condition had beaten another drunken man, a native,to death. This murderer was for a week or two chained to the floor of the Russian priest's schoolroom, but was released because no one would assume responsibility of his keep. When a U.S. Government Ship came, he was again arrested and put into irons, but when the officers came on board the steam launch, where he was in charge of several men, the handcuffs were removed, and the murderer was then and there set free, to show the natives and whites, what kind of justice can be expected at the hands of our Government representatives.

What effect such behavio~~rs~~r has on these people is sadly evident since then. The same native has been in our village and gotten drunk and into fights with men, and I have personally torn him by main force from his fellow.

Children have been struck with boards having projecting nails, so that they have died, Babies have been kicked to death, and still no nothing is done".

April 28, 1903.

Dr. Lowell M. McAfee,

President of Park College,

Parkville, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to enclose the following communication from Mr. Wolf, my Eskimo protege. If you think best, I will have him finish the present term at Dickinson, Carlisle, and then come to Parkville about Commencement time and take up work with you in family No. 2 for the summer. Please send me a list of necessary expenses, say *\$60 for the family, so much for napkins, towels, blankets, etc., so much for clothing. Mr. Wolf has nothing; it devolves upon me to raise from churches and individuals all necessary expenses, but I would like to have some approximate idea of the total amount.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

* If you think the \$75 rate will be better for him, I will pay it.
I hope he may be called of God and trained by Park College for the missionary work.

(Copy)

Carlisle, Pa.

April 25, 1903.

John A. McAfee's Sons,

Parkville, Mo.

Dear Sirs:

I have read over your pamphlets and I think I would like to enter your school. I shall in all probability be at your commencement and remain at the school, working through July and August. My plans are to become a civil engineer but to have with what I may get in that course a good Christian training so that I may be of help to the people with whom I may come in contact and with whom I may work. If a civil engineer course is not given at your college I will enter so that I may become a missionary or preacher to my people in Alaska. My chief difficulties are in Latin and Geometry. It is my desire to enter Park College Family No. 2, at $60.00. I was born at Point Barrow, Alaska, on August 8th in 1885. My father was a white man, my mother an Eskimo. My father in 1890 left me under the charge of Dr. Sheldon Jackson who took great interest in me and sent me to the Mission School at Sitka, Alaska, and then to the Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., where I am now boarding, and when I graduated sent me to the Dickinson Preparatory School in Carlisle. It is my desire to become more acquainted with the Lord and serve Him more than I have in the past, and I am sure your school is just the place where I can be most likely to find help, especially since it has been only a month since I undertook to serve Christ with a contrite heart and pray to God for help and guidance. For reference write to Dr. Jackson, my guardian, who resides at the address which I wrote upon the application blank. Wishing you success with God's aid, I am.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Michael Henry Wolfe.

P. S. Enclosed find application blank.

(Copy)

Carlisle, Pa.

April 27, 1903.

Dear Brother (Jackson)

Thank you ever so much. I will gladly enter Park College Family No. 2. Enclosed is a letter to those people, also the application blank. I shall send you all letters I may receive from them. I have prayed to God and hope that he may guide me into whatever course he may see best.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Henry Wolfe.

Washington D.C. Apr 29 3

Mr W. T. B. Keyser
Cashier Merchants National Bank
New York. N.Y.

Sir

Enclosed find Check for five hundred dollars, which please place to my Credit on your books. If there is any Collection Charge on this Check, please return the Check endorsed back again to me. As I can secure the face value in Washington

Truly Yours
Holden Jackson

W. S. P.

April 30, 1903

Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor,
1328 18th Street,
Washington, D. C.

S. J.

My dear Mr. Grosvenor:

Thanks for the return of my daugther's photograph of myself, which is safely received this monring. I hope that the electrotyper has secured a good impression.

Thanking you, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, etc.

April 30, 1903.

Mr. Henry Van Pelt,
McCormick Block,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Mr. Van Pelt:

It affords me much pleasure to send the Trustees of Westminster College another thousand dollars towards the erection of the first college building. This donation is from Mr. J. N. Pew, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, sent through our mutual friend, Mrs. John L. Emerson of Titusville, Pa. Please send me the usual form of receipt in triplicate, as follows:-

~~Sheldon~~ ________________

$1,000.00

Received of Mr. J. N. Pew of Pittsburg, Pa., per Mrs. John L. Emerson, per Dr. Sheldon Jackson, a check for One Thousand Dollars ($1000), as a donation to the building fund of Westminster College.

____

Triplicate.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure

April 30, 1903.

Mr. J. N. Pew,
248 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburg, Pa.

My dear Mr. Pew:

I have just received from Mrs. John L. Emerson your check for $1000 for the building fund of the Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah, and I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to you for your assistance to the College. I have been intending to write you ever since the 17th of February last when Mr. Edgar O. Emerson wrote me as follows: "Mr. Pew of Pittsburg, told me in New York recently that he would send Mrs. J. L. Emerson $2,000 for your College", but I have been laid up sick three times this winter and when I would get back to my office the accumulated work consumed so much time that I kept delaying to write to you until now. The reminder of this check has compelled me to lay aside other pressing work to write my thanks to you for your timely gift.

I am sure all the friends of the College will unite with me in grateful thanks to you. Money contributed now will accomplish as much for the work and glory of the Master as ten times the amount will five years later. We have so far been unable to secure the $35,000 necessary for the erection of our first building and for the want of thisbuilding forty-four young men and women that had been brought out of Mormonism in mission schools and academies of the Presbyterian Church, could not continue and receive a college course last fall for the want of the accommodation of a building. I think the Christian sentiment of the country is beginning to feel that the Mormon problem will not be settled in Congress. The two great controlling political parties of the country are ~~all~~ bidding against one another for the Mormon vote and of course they will do nothing to prevent the spread of this great monstrosity over the whole land. With all my experience as a missionary for 46 years on the frontier, I have never found a place where mission money will accomplish so much for the general welfare of the country as in Utah. I have often, during the winter wished that I might see you personally and talk with you on this subject, also other wealthy men in Pittsburg. I am sure that if you could see the need as those of us see it who are on the ~~out~~ inside that the $2,000 you have given or promised would be made $10,000 or more. After a conversation with your friend Mr. Edgar O. Pew, of Titusville, he increased his contribution from $2,000 to $5,000.

The spread of Mormonism in this land is so ~~simply~~ formidable that if not arrested by preaching and religious education leavening the rising Mormons into our forms of thinking and acting, they will yet overthrow the liberties of this country.

Perhaps some time, the Lord will permit me or Dr. Bailey, President of the College, to visit Pittsburg and see some of its leading citizens in behalf of the College.

With kind remembrances to your wife, and pleasant recollections of the time when I was your guest, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

I send you a circular letter that was prepared for pastors.

April 30, 1903.

Mr. John L. Emerson,
Titusville, Pa.

My dear Mr. Emerson:

Yours of April 28th enclosing for your wife $1000 from Mr. J. N. Pew of Pittsburg for the College in Salt Lake City, is received with many, many thanks. I will at once forward it to Mr. Van Pelt, the Treasurer, and when I receive his receipt will forward it to Mr. Pew; and in the mean time will write Mr. Pew direct thanking him for his gift.

Remember me very kindly to your wife and yourfather's family.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

May 1, 1903.

[illegible]

Sir:

Yours of April 22nd with an abstract of the Proceedings of the Presbytery of Alaska is received with thanks. Enclosed find my check for $7.60 in payment of the per capita tax on the Ministers of the Presbytery.

With kind regards to your family, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

1023 Vermont Avenue,
Washington, D.C.
April 30, 1903.

To the
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
Company, Phila., Pa.

Gentlemen:

I expect to leave Washington in a day or two, and shall be in Alaska, remote from civilization, for four or five months.

Accordingly, I enclose herewith my check for $\$65^{20}$, the Annual Premium due July 8, 1903, on my policy No. 108,727 in your Company.

Kindly send the receipt for the same to me at the above address.

Thanking you for your courtesy in allowing me to make this payment in advance, I am,

Very truly yours,

William Hamilton